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Street Lore of Bath,

By R. E. M. Peach.



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* See *Treatise* by R. B. Cater, Grand Pump Room, Bath.

† The Roman Baths—these marvels of early art—have been recently uncovered for public investigation, and are the most extensive and finest in the world.

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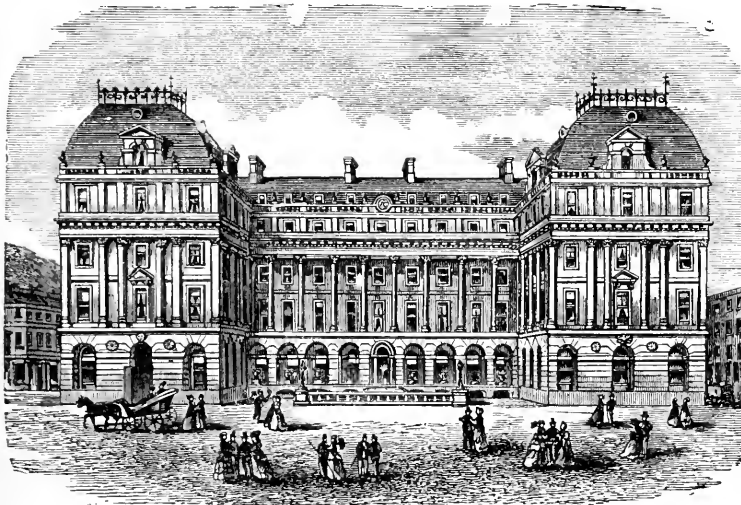
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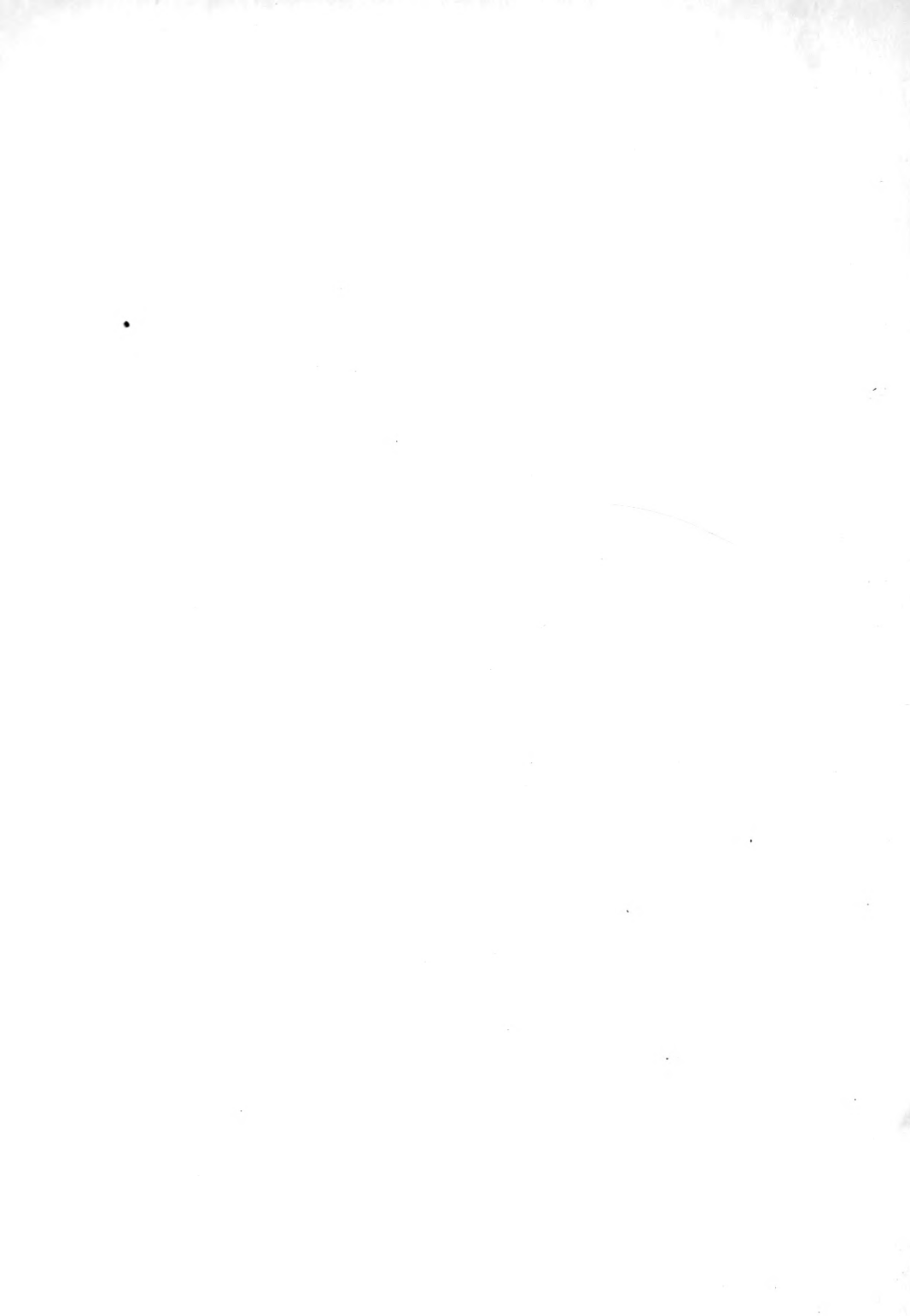
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STREET-LORE OF BATH:

A RECORD OF CHANGES IN THE
HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF THE CITY.

BY

R. E. M. PEACH.

"We ought to be glad that there are mousing fact-hunters to worry us with queries to which, for the sake of the public, we are bound to give our attention."—WENDELL HOLMES, *Over the Teacups*.

"I love everything that's old; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."—GOLDSMITH.

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MDCCCXCIII.

Works by the same Author:—

“Bath, Old and New;” “Historic Houses in Bath”; “History of the Bath Abbey Church;” “The Hospital of St. John Baptist;” “Annals of Swainswick;” Editor of the Rev. W. L. Nichols’s “The Quantocks and their Associations;” and of two editions (6th and 7th) of “Rambles about Bath.”

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17.5.55

DEDICATION.

To

JEROM MURCH, *Esq.*, D.L., J.P.,

Seven times Mayor of Bath.

Dear Mr. Murch,

When I submitted to you the manuscript of my work, you were kind enough to express your warm approval of its design and objects, and to accept the dedication of the work. In the course of the past fifty years no citizen has done more to promote the literary and material interests of the city than yourself, and this fact alone has stimulated me to render the work worthy of your commendation, and of the general approbation of my fellow citizens.

I am, dear Mr. Murch,

Your faithful servant,

R. E. M. PEACH.

*46, Pulteney Street,
Bath, 1893.*

PREFACE.

THE author believes that, up to the close of the last century, with the exception of Warner's imperfect attempt, no modern writer on Bath has dealt with the important subject of the streets, their dates, origin, and associations. The question is frequently and vainly asked as to the building, nomenclature, and history of a particular street; the answer in most cases will here be found.

Bath, whilst one of the most ancient cities in the empire, is at the same time comparatively modern, and yet not so modern as to deserve the reproach of being a brand-new upstart place. The intelligent stranger who enters it for the first time at once perceives that he is in a city which has a history; a city, the records of which must needs be of interest. The object the author has had in view is to assist such stranger, as well as his fellow-citizens, by placing before them a manual in which they may find much information not hitherto available in any other work.

The author has endeavoured to elucidate the meanings of old names, which have for the most part been preserved and enshrined either in the streets or in buildings.

He has, moreover, with some success, endeavoured to trace the names and localities of many of the ancient streets, some of which, as will be seen, existed at a very early period, and of which no mention is made by *Wood* or *Warner*.

*Mr. Andrew Lang has defined the meaning of
Folk-Lore.*

He says—

“What I mean by Folk-lore. When the word was first introduced, by Mr. Thoms, it meant little, perhaps, but the observing and recording of various superstitions, stories, customs, proverbs, songs, fables, and so forth. But the science has gradually increased its scope, till it has taken almost all human life for its province. Indeed, if anyone asks how and where folk-lore differs from anthropology, I am rather at a loss for a reply. When antiquarians such as our own old Aubrey began to examine rural usages and superstitions, like the maypole, and the harvest home, they saw—they could hardly help seeing—that the practices of the folk, of the peasant class everywhere, were remains of Gentilism or heathenism. The Puritans knew this very well, and if they hated the maypole in the Strand, it was because they knew it to be at least as old as Troy, whose fate, as we know, it has shared.

“Where’s Troy, and where’s the maypole in the Strand?”

The Puritans were conscious that much Pagan custom had been tolerated by the Church, and had survived, not only in ecclesiastical usage, but in popular festivals. The folk, the people, had changed the names of the objects of its worship, had saints in place of gods, but had not given up the festival of May night, nor ceased to revere [customs] under new titles,” &c.

The dates of some modern streets are not given ; in other cases, as for instance the Pulteney Road Avenue, where the houses were built at various periods, the date of the first only is given.

The reference to particular pages *without* the title of the book, signifies the work *Bath, Old and New*, by the same author.

B. J. signifies *Bath Journal*.
B. Chron. „ *Bath Chronicle*.
Wood „ *Description of Bath*.



INTRODUCTION.

THERE has been some little difficulty in tracing the localities of the ancient streets, owing to the changes in modern nomenclature. Broad Street, or Brade Street, and Walcot Street remain, in position, much as they were centuries ago.¹ Bymnbury Lane, a very ancient street, still exists, leading from the Bymnbury Walls, between the Royal United and Bellott's Hospitals. Byebathe Street (By-the-Bath Street) was on the site of what was called Bell-tree Lane but now Beau Street. Mr. Emanuel Green, in his interesting and valuable paper on the Poll Tax in Bath, temp. 2, Richard II., referring to Sowter Street, says

¹ Some of the following streets were of the 15th, 16th, and others of the 17th and 18th centuries.

OLD STREETS, OLD NAMES, etc.

Abbey Lane. A small land at back of "Christofore" on which was a brew-house, leased by Richard Gullige, 17th c.

Alvord, Alford, later Boatstall Lane, now popularly called Slippery Lane, led to the Bathwick Ferry [see *Gates*, also *Fish Cross Lane*].

Barton Court, Barton House (anct.)

Barton Lane on site of Burton Street.

Bradley's Buildings, 18th c. [See *B*].

Brommes Lane afterwards corrupted into Broom's Court, Borough Walls, Henry 7th.

Cock Lane, in 1585 called Cox Lane, then Lock's Lane, formerly contained 19 houses [see *Union Passage*].

Cross Bath Lane from Stall Street to the Cross Bath, 11 feet in width, on the site of Bath Street. One house remains, namely, that adjoining the Royal Baths, for a time used as a depository for Bath Muniments. It was at one time called *The Court-house*, having so many windows.

Cucumber Lane (ancient), Monmouth Street.

Fish Cross Lane [see *F*]. A Lane leading to the East Gate and Fish Quay.

Harleget. This was a gate on the south side of St. Laurence's Bridge. It is depicted on Smith's map of 1581, and the piers remained long after the removal of the gate. It was sometimes called St. Lawrence's Gate.

Hickes's Court, opposite Town Hall, 17th c.

Hucklebridge's Court, 18th c.

King's Court, near Cross Bath, 17th c.

“no trace of it can be found.” In the record of the persons taxed and the streets in which they lived, there is no locality given which answers to Cheap Street and High Street,

Lot Lane or Lotgate “near All Saint’s Chapel.” The lane was a narrow passage outside the Wall, between the Monks’ Mill and the outside of the Eastgate, 10 feet wide. A portion of it may still be seen. The locality was of evil repute. If there were a chapel near, all traces of its existence are lost. The early records do not err in such a matter, as a rule.

Marchant’s Passage or Court, site of Northumberland Place, (anet).

Mules Street, afterwards Horse Street [*see Horse Street*]. This street led to St. Lawrence’s Bridge and to Holewey, the old (Fosse) road from the coal mines, the whole of the traffic of which was done by mules and donkeys. [*See Bath Old and New*].

Old Pump-room Passage, 17th c.

Paynistwychene admits of a theory similar to the following, with the difference that its locality can be determined, namely, Frogmore Lane, which was in Old, now Northgate Street, and was a lane leading to the bank of the Avon.

Planostoneswychene, “near Alei Bath.” Planostone seems to imply a house of some kind, the termination wychene being an early form of *wic* or *wich*, which in some cases may mean a house—hence this may have been Planestone or Planostone House, probably a house near the Avon Bank. Formerly there was in most large towns and cities a Salt House, *i.e.* a public store house as well for taxing the commodity as for selling it. *Droitwich*, *Nantwich*, took their names from the *wich* or *wic*-houses built for the preparation and storing of salt. “Alei Bath” admits of a clear explanation [*see St. Mary’s Conduit*].

Plombire (Plum-Tree) Lane, earliest name, then Spurrier’s Lane until 1772. Bridewell (the later and present name) is derived from the fact that the borough prison stood at the north end of the street, built by Richard Jones, in 1772. Now demolished. Wood did not know any name earlier than *Spurriers*—the name of a citizen.

Vicar’s Lane is of the 17th century, the Rectory or Vicarage being in or near the lane. The earliest name of this lane was Culverhouse Lane, and this term was derived from a field or enclosure, called *Culverhouse’s Field*. There was also a common slaughter-house in the locality, but this was apparently only noted in the records as a means of identification. The lane was known as Vicarage Lane to the close of the last century, and from that time as Parsonage Lane—the modern Rectory House occupying part of the site of the new wing of the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. Both Vicarage and Parsonage were anomalous terms, the Ecclesiastical *status* of the Abbey since the Reformation having been a Rectory.

Rack Close, a small field near Queen Square.

Sanders’ Lane.

Sertons’ Lane.

St. Michael’s Latten or ancient burying ground was on the site of the Bowling-green, and was superseded by the small cemetery in Walcot Street (now closed). [*See St. Michael’s Churches and Green Street*].

St. Michael’s Lane between Westgate Street and Bell Tree Lane.

Tyburn Road, Monmouth Street, (anet).

Weymouth Court, Lear Lane, 18th c., now Weymouth Street. Lear Lane led to the Lear Lands, where the indigent poor received bread and alms.

and there is no doubt that Sowter Street, from the number and quality of the persons taxed, must have occupied those sites, which were the ancient *principia*, whilst Norgate or Noryegate Street was, of course, the *Vicus Borealis* of the Roman City. In Mr. Green's later paper on "Bath Lay Subsidies, from Henry IV. to Henry VIII.," the accuracy of this view is rendered still more clear. No Sowter Street is mentioned in 1527, whilst "Chepe" Street appears for the first time, and the parish of St. Mary Within, which had no place in the Poll Tax Roll [the earliest Rector being appointed in 1415], now forms part of the City, including Sowter Street. How long St. Mary Within continued to exist as a parish after 1545, is not clear; but it seems probable that it merged into the parish of S. Peter & S. Paul about the year 1546, or whenever that parish was constituted after the Reformation. The last Rector of St. Mary Within was William Clement, appointed in 1541, resigned in 1545. The Church, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down about the latter date. The conduit near it remained until 1755. In the 1336 Roll, Bathwick is still called Wyke Abbatisse; in St. Michael's Accounts, it is referred to as Barewyke, a form of Bathwick, later as Berewyke, and finally as Bathwick; Bathampton as Hampton, and Bath-easton as Eston, and Bathford as Ford. [*See Walls.*]

There are streets and houses growing up in the suburbs of the city, of some of which no notice is taken. The nomenclature adopted is fanciful, having in most cases no sort of relation to the locality or to the city. This to some extent may be a necessity. Names must be chosen in every large city, to facilitate, not only correspondence, but the ordinary business of the day; and when it is practicable, it is always desirable to adopt names germane to the locality. Scarcely any city in England offers such a

choice of names for streets and houses as Bath, every hill and valley having some distinctive name, ancient or modern.

Amongst minor evils and difficulties with which our ancestors had to contend was that of inter-communication; and in some respects this was increased after the postal system was so vastly improved by Allen. There were no numbers, no means known to distant correspondents as to locality and sources of identification. One consideration must not be overlooked, and that is that cities were smaller, and each citizen, no doubt, was better acquainted with his neighbour than in our own day.

Paris streets, in 1725, were designated by some distinct name, although numbering the houses was not adopted until years after. The first wheeled-vehicle used in the streets was the *fiacre*,—so called after Count Fiacre, twenty years before we had in our own city any regular wheel-vehicles of any kind. Horses, donkeys, sedan chairs, sledges, first; then broad-wheel wagons, then a one-horse fiacre or gig, then hackney coaches; then coaches, mail coaches, carriages, and since, every contrivance under the sun, except a neat, light, “handy” street cab.

There was one contrivance of the past, even now not wholly abandoned—that of using a sign, or a trade emblem, similar to that of an hotel. Thus we had in various parts of the city, even after Wood’s great expansion and improvements: *The Golden Cup*, *The Royal Bed*, *The Golden Knife and Fork and Stocking Legs*, *The Hat and Beaver*, *The Buck and Breeches*, *The Leg of Mutton and Cauliflower*, *The Luke’s Head*, *The Crown and Shuttle*,¹*The Civit Cat and the Rasp*, and many others.²

1 Emblem of the weaving trade, which was carried on in and around the City.

2 A few years ago the following names of boot and shoemakers might be seen in Bath:—Long, Strong, Short, Broad, Good, Small, Tyle, Large, Pinch, New, Noble, Best, Smart, Prime, Perfect, Gould, Steele, Wood, Cotton, Brown, Greene, White, Black, Wm. Rex, and George King.

The numbering of the houses began in Bath about 1768. In a very interesting paper read by the late Mr. C. P. Russell (to whom and to whose researches the city is deeply indebted) he tells us that "the houses were usually described either from their position in the street, or their proximity to the residence of some persons of distinction. Thus, a house in the Circus is described as three doors from the Duke of Bedford's; another in Gay Street, two doors from the Carved House"¹ (Mrs. Piozzi's, No. 8). Mr. Russell, moreover, made a collection of maps,² the importance of which cannot be over-rated. These maps or ichnographic plans cover a period of history of more than three centuries. The earlier plans he has elucidated in tabulated formulæ, marking the new features in successive stages, the whole being preceded by a very able explanatory chapter. To this collection of maps we unquestionably owe the preservation of much that is not merely useful, but indispensable to the local historian. Without such an auxiliary, written records might be misleading; with it, localities can be identified, names and dates placed almost beyond a doubt, and the interest in the past state, changes, and growth of the city maintained for the present and future generations.

¹ Names on private doors were first used in London in 1760, and in Bath at the same time.

² Purchased by subscription, and deposited at the Royal Literary Institution, for the use of the public.

OLD CORONATION CEREMONIALS IN BATH.

The earliest record we have of a great ceremonial in the city was in 973. This was not a mere loyal demonstration; it was the crowning of King Eadgar, the Peaceable, by St. Dunstan, in the great church which preceded that of John de Villula. No doubt the church, originally built by King Offa in the seventh century, had suffered much, but was partly restored before this great and memorable ceremony.¹ We doubt very much whether the Saxon cathedrals were at all comparable, either in design, grandeur, or capacity, with even the smallest of the Norman cathedrals.

The municipal and all public ceremonials were performed in the High Street. On the occasion of the Coronation of Charles II., in 1661, the greatest demonstration of civic joy occurred of which we have any record. This may be explained by the fact that it was not only an occasion of great public rejoicing, but was likewise the celebration of the revival of loyalty and royalty. A contemporary writer says:—"A curious ceremony took place at Bath, in the High Street, where stood the conduit of St. Mary, in front of the old Guildhall, to which the citizens were accustomed to make their grand processions. At this ceremony Mrs. Mayoress, attended by all the chief matrons of the city, and preceded by more than four hundred young virgins, going two and two, and each two bearing aloft in their hands gilded crowns and garlands, decked with the rarest and choicest flowers of the season,

¹ See *Coronation of Eadgar the Peaceable*, at Bath, A.D. 973, by Jerom Murch, Esq.

went to the conduit to drink the King's health" in the claret that, figuratively, ran from it.

The Mayor (John Ford), attended by a great retinue of gentlemen of the city and from the country, preceded by a band, led the procession between rows of soldiers, with a company of foot from Weston, under the command of Captain Sheppard, and also a troop of horse under the command of Captain George Clarke, brother-in-law of Mr. Prynne, the Recorder and one of the members for the city. All these volunteers were in uniform, and the young girls referred to were, for the most part, dressed in milk-white waistcoats, and in petticoats emblematic of the verdure of spring.¹ The ceremonies of the period suggest a wide contrast with those of the present day in which men take the chief part. The *mise en scène* must have been very striking. The Corporation were more lavish of their expenditure than on any other similar recorded occasion.

At the Coronation of William and Mary a similar procession was organised by the city authorities, the Mayor [J. Masters] taking the leading part therein. On a broadside of the period is represented the order with the costumes of those who bore their parts in the ceremonial. The costumes were very picturesque and some of them very quaint. The procession assembled as usual in the High Street, proceeded from St. Mary's Conduit through the North Gate, up Broad Street, thence to the Town Acre, onwards to Hyde Park, near to the Julian Road, along which they passed for a distance: then it descended to the Kingsmead, passed through the West Gate and so again to the High Street. Bands of music played, speeches were made, beer, stronger even than the speeches, was drunk at intervals, by the loyal fair damsels as well as the loyal men.

¹ "In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See coronations rise on every green."

THE
 "Loyalty and Glory of the City of BATH :
 BEING

A True and Perfect Relation of the Wonderful Ceremony,
 and Transactions, that were lately performed there.
 10 May, 1689.

- A Splendid Triumph late at *Bath* was seen,
 Upon the Crowning of the *King* and *Queen*.
 To show their Joy, (and Thanks to Heaven above,)
 And to their Prince their Loyalty and Love.
 But to proceed, to this great glorious sight,
1. First came a Hundred Heroes clad in White,
 And in their Hands each Warlike Youth did hold,
 A Naked Sword (bright as the Burnisht Gold.)
 In Marshal-order, thus they pass'd along,
 Applauded, and admir'd by all the throng,
 These seem'd the Guard of what succeeded there.
 2. A Train of Beauties, (like Aurora Fair.)
 Two Hundred Virgins (like an Army bright,)
 As Sweet as Innocence, and Fair as Light,
 Each wore a Crown, had Scepters in their hands ;
 Scepters, and Crowns, and Beauty, All Commands.
 About each Tender Maidens slender Wast,
 A little Bagonet was buckled fast.
 Two Flags were carried in the midst of these,
 With Motto's, that do all True Subjects please.
 The Motto's in Embroidered-Work were seen,
 The Words *God save King William and the Queen,*
This is a Joyful Day and let all those
Perish that wilfully their Peace oppose.
 3. Next after, like the Scythian manner, came
 A Brave Illustrious Amazonian Dame,
 The Leader, and the *Queen* of all the rest,
 With Golden Truncheon, and a Velvet Vest,
 A Plume of Purple Feathers on her Head,
 Plaid, as the past along, and sweetly spread,
 A Golden Sarsh, about her Waste she wore,
 And thus the Warlike Beauty went before.
Bellona, strait was Ravisht with Delight,
 And *Mars* himself was taken with the Sight :
 He stood upon an aged Mountain top
 And on her Head, did Pearls, and Jewels drop

4. Next twenty-four march'd under her Command,
Each had a Dart, and Javelin, in her hand,
Her Right Breast so concealed, that none did know,
But that she really might draw a Bow.
5. Then Thirty Ladies more did after move,
(All like Fair Blossoms in the Bloom of Love.)
These Richly drest, in their fair Hands did hold
Quivers, and arrows, that were tipt with Gold,
They had their Motto's too, to show their Might
Rather than lose the day we All will Fight.
These on their Heads did Crowns of Laurel wear,
(Laurel becomes the Witty and the Fair.)
6. In order Trumpets sounded, Drums did beat,
Colours were flying, to make all compleat.
In the Town-Hall they had a Banquet fine,
(Sweet Meat for Ladies, and for Hero's Wine.)
Bonfires, and Bells, and all they could devise,
With acclamation sounding to the Skies,
In Praise of Him, who came (with Heav'n's high Hand)
To drive *Rome's* Priests, (those Vipers) from our Land.
Those Locusts, that to *Lucifer* bespoke us,
Whose Mock-Religion is a Hocus-Pocus :
As *Satan* once to *Eve*, in *Eden* came,
To vitiate, and Corrupt the Heavenly Dame,
To bring in bold Rebellion, Sin, and Strife,
To make Old *Adam* weary of his life.
So Jesuits, (those subtil Serpents) come,
To *England's-Eden* from *The Den of Rome.*
With *Sodom's* fatal Apples, to increase
Our Sins, corrupt our Church, and spoil our Peace.
Religion, (that Fair Dove) with Golden Bill,
And shining Feathers, in her Cage lay still ;
Silent and Sad, Perplex with Fright and Fear,
But since, (by Providence) she is got clear,
She now upon the Syccamore may sing,
And Clap for Joy, her Purple-coloured Wing,
Give Thanks to heaven, and to our Gracious King." }

FINIS.

Similar proceedings took place at Queen Anne's Coronation and at both her visits, with this difference, that on these last occasions the processions met her at the bottom of Weston Hill in the village. [See pp. 237-238.]

FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY A CENTURY
AND A HALF AGO.

CONDUITS, FOUNTAINS, and WATER SUPPLY.

Nothing more clearly marks the difference in the habits and public economy of urban life, especially in old cities like Bath, than food and water supply. At the close of the eighteenth century there were 37 bakers and 26 butchers.¹

Before the removal of the mediæval walls in the middle of the last century, animals for food were mostly slaughtered in the country, cut up, and then brought into the city in peds or big baskets slung across the backs of horses and donkeys. Bread was made chiefly in the city. Water was brought into the city by means of pipes, which supplied the public conduits. From these conduits the wealthy citizens were supplied at their own houses by pipes, or by watermen, whom they paid for such services, the poor obtaining their supplies in their own way. The conduits were judiciously distributed in various parts of the city, as well as beyond the city walls in Walcot Street and Broad Street. Some of these conduits were handsome structures, and all of them, as late as the visit of Queen Anne, in a perfect state. Gradually several of them became

¹ The latter carried on their businesses of slaughtering the animals and selling the meat in the "Shambles," situate on the site of the Grandhall and part of the present Markets. Previous to that they slaughtered the animals at their own doors. It may be here remarked that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted that the butchers should sell all their beef and mutton by weight. Beef for 4d. per lb.; Mutton for 3d. per lb. Fat Oxen were sold for 30s. sd. ye peece; Fat Wethers 3s. 4d. ye peece, and the same price for Calves, and a fat Lamb for 12 pence. The London butchers sold penny pieces of beef, 2 lbs. and sometimes 3 lbs. to the peece, and 13 and sometimes 14, to the dozen. Mutton sd. per quarter and a cwt. of beef for 4s. 8d. [*Stowe's Chronicle, vol. 3,*

dilapidated, and were finally reduced to a mere trough¹ and a tap, or a stand-pipe.

The following Extracts are taken from *Wood's Essay towards a Description of Bath*. Published 1749.

“The Conduits that supply the Publick with Cold Water, were situated in open places; *Cornewell* being the the First, Water issued out of a Spout in the back Wall of an Alcove, formerly placed upon the West Side of *Walcot Street*, where a High Cross, or Tower, antiently surmounted the Mouth of the Spring, and stood within the North End of *St. Michael's* Parish: The Sides and Covering of this Alcove were taken down to widen the Road before it.

“*Broad Street* Conduit was formerly a handsome structure Built with Stone in the middle of the Street of that Name.

“*Saint Michael's* Conduit was a handsomer structure than the former, as its Base made a perfect Cube, and elevated the Tower to a considerable height: This structure was composed of four Ionick Pilasters, standing upon a Pedestal, whose Base and Body were turned into one large Cymasium, Convex below, and Concave above; the Entablature was surmounted by five Plinths or Steps; and these bearing a proper Pedestal, a double Plinth upon that, sustaining an Ornament in the Shape of an Hour-Glass, crowned the whole Tower.²

“Four Niches adorned the four Fronts of the structure, between the Pilasters; and four Shields were Carved on the four Faces of the Body of the upper Pedestal: The Water issued out of every Side of the Base in the Center

¹ The troughs of the Conduits were used by the poor women to wash their linen in. Perhaps the state of the linen, and the result in the troughs, gave emphatic force to the proverb, “Avoid washing your dirty linen in public.”

² See *Gilmore's Map*, of which a facsimile has been recently published.

of a Semi-Circular Arch, intended to represent a Rainbow ; and the Conduit stood in the middle of *Old Street*, just before the South Front of *St. Michael's Church*.

“*Saint Mary's Conduit* was formerly a beautiful, quadrangular Edifice ; and stood in the middle of *High Street*, in a Line between North Gate and the *Guild Hall* : It was of the *Dorick Order*, covered with a *Cymasium*¹ Roof, which, after passing through a Ball, terminated in a point ; every corner of the Structure was adorned with a Pinnacle, composed of four Stones, the last of which bore a Globe ; and the Water issued out of every Side of the Body of the Building, directly under the Soil of a small Square Aperture.” This conduit or fountain was, doubtless, the most beautiful, and apparently the earliest in the city. It is referred to in the City Records as *Alci Bath*.² Alci was the English form of Alciat or Alciati, a distinguished Milanese lawyer and artist who designed and published some famous emblems in the shape of ideal fountains in the early part of the 16th century. The fame of Alciati and his work was known throughout Europe, and it is probable that this conduit or fountain was designed partly if not wholly after one of Alciat's Emblems, and hence was distinguished as *Alci Bath*. In fact the centre of one of these emblems “*Vigilantia, and custodia*,” bears a striking resemblance to the fountain in question, as described by Wood. To this Fountain the Citizens were used to make their grand Processions, and it was evidently held in great honour.

“*Saint Mary's Conduit*, together with that which bore the Name of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and, in the Shape of a small *High Cross*, stood just before the Front of the old *Guild Hall*. [*See Pillory*].

¹ Cymatium, a capping or crowning moulding in classic architecture.

² There is no explanation of the term, and that here given by the Author he thinks can leave no doubt of its historical accuracy. Alciati published his famous work in Paris and in the French language.

“The four last Conduits were supply'd with a Spring of Water on Beacon Hill, granted to the Abbey of *Bath* by the Parish of *Waldcot*, for a certain Quantity of Bread, to be paid Yearly ; and King *Edward VI.* by his Patent of the 12th of *July*, A.D. 1552, made this Water part of his Gift to the Corporation, for the Maintenance of ten of the Poor aged People of the City, and for the Instruction of the Youth in the *Latin Tongue*.” This spring was called “*St. Swithin's Well*.”

“*Stall's Conduit* made the Termination of the Central Lines of *Cheap Street*, *West-Gate Street* and *Stall Street* ; and *St. James's Conduit* faced the South Gate, as *St. Mary's* did the North Gate.

“These two Conduits were supply'd with a Spring of Water, granted to the City by the first Proprietors of the dissolved Priory of *Bath* ; reserving, however, for the Use of the Abbey Buildings, a certain Quantity of the Water, which those Buildings now enjoy.” No trace of it left.

In the year 1767 Richard Jones constructed the reservoir on Beacon Hill ; and, under the Act of 1790, the Corporation obtained powers to effect great changes in the streets ; authority being likewise obtained for the acquisition of these springs. Two years later, 1769, Richard Jones also constructed the reservoirs on Bathwick Hill, by which the supply of the city was to some extent augmented. Down to the latter date this is all that is known of the water supply. As to the pre-historic supply we know very little. There are various conjectures and theories, and some very positive statements on the subject, but as to the latter, we find always a class, happily small, who affect to know, with absolute certainty, what occurred a thousand years and upwards ago, who are ignorant of events that happened a decade since. [*See Union Street.*]



STREET-LORE OF BATH.

ABBEY Church, 1491 [*Bishop King*]. Said by many, and with much reason, to occupy a portion of the site of the Roman Basilica, wholly destroyed during the interval between the departure of the Romans and the Saxon Conquest.¹ On the same, or portion of the same, site the Saxon Cathedral of Offa² also stood, of which not a vestige has ever been discovered, although Edgar was crowned in it. Again, John de Villula, in the 11th century, reared the magnificent Norman Cathedral, which was twice the length of, and five feet wider than, the Abbey, and of which some portions are still *in situ*. Abbey Church, closed for alterations, &c., Jan. 5th, 1835. Re-opened June 28th. In 1573 this church, Stall's, with Widcombe, St. Michael's, and St. James's, were consolidated into one Rectory, the patronage being vested

¹ Saxon Churches, for the most part, were built of wood, with little or no pretensions to architectural beauty. Writing in the 14th century, John Trevisa, comparing his own times with those of the Saxons, says: "Then had ye wooden churches and wooden chalices and golden priests; now have ye golden chalices and wooden priests." Fuller also speaks of the simplicity of primitive devotion. The ancient churches were built in the form of the Roman Basilicas and without transepts. Ramsey Abbey, in 974, was the first ecclesiastical structure with transepts; it was also about the same period that towers and steeples were introduced.

² It was in the year 577 that *Aquæ Solis* fell into the hands of the Saxons, who, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, overcame Conmail, Candidan, and Farinmail, the three British kings of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, at the Battle of Dyrham, eight miles from the latter place.

Bath now received the privileges of a Saxon burgh; had its *Geneva*, or justiciary, appointed to it, who presided in the monthly meeting of its citizens

in the corporation. Stall's parish ceased to exist in 1577, and the church ultimately became a ruin, and was removed in the last century. Under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' Act, 1835, the corporate body could not retain the patronage, which was disposed of to the Simeon Trustees. The several rectories are now separated [*see preface to Bath, Old and New*]. During the period from 1824 to 1835 the sum of £10,640 : 3s. 11d. was expended by the Corporation of Bath in the removal of houses, and in the restoration

called the *burgenmote* or *folcmote*, instituted for the regulation of the police and the administration of the laws within the burgh. Nor was a monastery wanting to give consequence to the town : Osric, the Saxon king of the Hwicci, presented the pious female *Bertana* with one hundred families, their goods, lands, and chattels. Herewith was founded a convent for the reception and support of a certain number of nuns in the year 676. But amid the tempestuous events of these times of ignorance, darkness, and confusion, the institution of Osric fell into decay, and when the renowned Offa, king of Mercia, wrested Bath from the Prince of Wessex, in the year 775, he found only the name of Osric's nunnery remaining to direct him to a spot where he might establish a college of secular canons.

The Dean of Gloucester, (the Very Rev. H. Donald M. Spence, D.D.) the custodian, claims to have made the very important discovery that the actual remains of Osric, King of Northumbria, who was buried A. D. 729, lie beneath the beautiful shrine erected to his memory, which stands on the right hand of the high altar in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. This shrine is the work of Abbot Malvern, Abbot of Gloucester in the days of Henry VIII., and it has been generally supposed to be merely a memorial—simply a cenotaph, or empty tomb. This supposition probably arose from the distance back to which the interment dates—namely, 1,162 years. Britton speaks of the memorial as a "cenotaph, or empty tomb," and all local guide-books repeat what is now believed to be a mistake. It was certainly a natural thing to doubt that the remains of one who had passed away in the eighth century were preserved, and that the dust of the bones of the founder of the abbey still reposed beneath its sacred roof. It seemed incredible (as the Dean remarks in a short history of the discovery he has had printed for private circulation) that the hallowed dust of Osric could have escaped the ravages of war, time, and neglect, the forays of the Vikings and Norman pillage, the confiscations of Henry VIII., and the yet more dangerous guardianship of Cromwell's Ironsides. Thus it was that successive historians spoke of the memorial as simply an empty tomb, and that the statement until now has never been questioned.

Dean Spence adopted the tradition of his predecessors in the Deanery of Gloucester Cathedral, until quite recently. It is stated in Leland's notes, which he made in the course of his official visit to Gloucester Abbey, by

of the outside of the Church, and in altering and repairing the Choir. Thirty-three houses were taken down, many of which had been built against the walls of the sacred building.¹ At the time this work was being carried out a large sum was raised by voluntary subscriptions for the repair of Prior Bird's Oratory, and for the organ. The arrangements then made lasted until the incumbency of the Rev. Charles Kemble, in

¹ At the end of the choir, under the East window, a "tool house" was put up, about 1760, in which were kept the sexton's appliances: shovels, pick-axes, and other delicate instruments for burial purposes. In 1826 this was removed and another made under ground, near the north transept, now enclosed [see article, *Cemeteries and Sanitation*].

the desire of Henry VIII., shortly after the dissolution in 1540, that "Osric, founder of Gloucester Abbey, first laye in St. Petronell's Chapell, thence removed into our Lady Chapell, and thence removed of late dayes and layd under a fayre tombe of stone on the North side of the High Aultar. At the foote of the tombe is this, written on a Norman pillar, 'Osricus rex primus fundator lujus monasterii, 681.'" There is no reason to suppose that Leland's "memory" was inaccurate, since it was probable that he had heard it from an eye-witness of the translation of the founder's remains from the Lady Chapel. It was reasoned, therefore, that the memorial tomb marked the actual resting-place of the remains of the great Northumbrian King, and founder of the abbey. Two panels were taken out of the stone *loculus*, and a long leaden coffin was disclosed, lying exactly beneath the King's effigy. The contents of the coffin disclosed the remains of a very ancient interment. Much of the cement which had once fastened down the stone effigy of Osric had fallen into the end of the coffin, broken by the weight of the superincumbent figure, and a few small bones were discovered mingled with the cement. No attempt was made to discover Royal insignia or fragments of vesture, and the remains were left untouched. Dr. Spence claims that by this search he has verified beyond all doubt the statement of Leland in 1540-41, concerning the translation of the remains of the Royal founder of Gloucester Cathedral, and that the beautiful tomb, known as Osric's tomb, is no mere monument raised in pious memory of the King, but the actual resting-place of the founder's remains.




The importance of this discovery lies in the fact that it is believed that, in the tomb of Osric, Gloucester may claim the guardianship of the oldest known remains of the Saxon Kings. Fragments are known to exist in other minsters. Winchester possesses some of the ashes of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, who died A.D. 643; and at Durham the skull of King Oswald rests with the bones of St. Cuthbert. But beyond these it is not known that the remains of any Saxon Kings have been preserved. The fact of the remains of King Osric being found in a leaden coffin is thus of almost unique interest. The lead coffin probably replaces a more ancient stone *loculus*.

1860,¹ when they were superseded by the vast changes he carried out so thoroughly, and which extended over a period of ten years [see *Bath, Old and New*, pp. 80-96].

Two very curious facts of the last century will throw light upon the relations between the citizens and the clergy of the Abbey. In 1718, Thomas Atwood, father of Burke's friend, built a house against two of the North Windows, and completely excluded the light. Remonstrances from the clergy and parishioners followed, but they might as well have remonstrated against the north wind.










In 1721, one and twenty shillings per annum were voted by William Barwell to keep the *Watch* in the said Parish Church in good order.

Inscriptions upon the Bells² of the Abbey Church.

1. FRANCIS BENNETT, ESQ., MAYOR, 1774.
2. NICHOLAS BEAKER. GEORGE CLARK. WARDEN, 1774.
3. WHEN YOY ME RING, I SWEETLY SING. A R   , 1700.

1 At a vestry meeting soon after held, the parishioners unanimously resolved "That the churchwardens of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath, be authorised to apply to the Consistory Court at Wells for a faculty to carry out the following alterations within the parish church, viz., to take down and remove the organ from the present gallery and re-erect the same in the north transept; to take down and remove the pulpit, reading-desk, clerk's desk, galleries, pews, and all other fittings now erected and being in the choir, and to take up the flooring of the said choir and erect the pulpit, reading-desk, clerk's desk, pews, and sittings in the nave, and re-lay the floor of the choir with the same stones; to remove the stone screen from the middle of the said church, and re-erect the same at the west-end thereof, or some other convenient place, or otherwise; to take up the flooring of the nave, and re-lay the same with the stones taken up; to erect pews and sittings in the choir, nave, and transept; to use and employ any of the materials removed in the re-fitting of the said choir and nave, or otherwise to sell the same, and apply the proceeds in and towards the expenses of such re-fittings; to remove all tombs, monuments, and tablets now erected, and being in and against the walls of the said church, and, without destroying or defacing any inscriptions thereon, to reduce the same in size and re-erect and fix the said tombs, monuments, and tablets in some other appropriate and convenient place or places within the said church; and to remove, alter, and re-erect the rails of the chancel of the said church."

2 "And it is said that his people [at Bemerton] would let their plough rest when *George Herbert's saints' bell* rang to prayers."

4. GOD PROSPER THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND. A R  , 1700.
5. PROSPERITY TO ALL OVR BENEFACTORS. A  R , 1700.
6. PRAY RING VS TRY. WE WILL PRAISE YOV. A R , 1700.
7. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD. A R  , 1700.
8. JAMES SMITH. SAMVEL DITCHER. CHVRCHWARDENS, A R  , 1700.
9. THO. GIBBS, MAIOR. MR. WILLIAM CLEMENT, MINISTER. ANNO DOMINI, 1700.
10. ALL YOV OF BATHE THAT HEARE ME SOVND, THANK LEDY HOPTON'S HVNDRED POUND. ABRA. RVDHALL CAST VS ALL. ANO. DO., 1700.

Originally there were six bells. In 1700 they were re-cast into eight, and the cost defrayed by a rate levied upon the "whole city." The ninth bell was paid for by voluntary subscriptions, and the tenth tells its own story. The peal was re-hung in 1890 by Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, with new elm stocks and new bearings.

Abbey Carillon, erected April, 1890. The machine was manufactured and fixed by Messrs. Gillett and Johnston the well-known clock manufacturers and bell founders of Croydon, at a cost of nearly £300. The machine is constructed on their improved system, which has many advantages over the old style of carillon machines; for instance, instead of the barrel upon which the music is arranged having also to lift the hammers, the two actions are now entirely separated. By an ingenious contrivance the hammers are continually suspended, being raised by a number of revolving cams, and are simply allowed to fall the instant the pins on the musical barrel liberate them. The actions of letting off and raising the hammers being perfectly simultaneous, the blow on the bell is scarcely felt on the musical barrel, and all dragging and unevenness of action which were so detrimental in the old style of machines are entirely avoided.

The barrel on which the tunes are pricked is made of copper, and is studded with steel pins for the purpose of releasing the hammers. The motive power is derived from cast iron weights (weighing upwards of 8 cwt.) which are suspended by a line made of twisted steel wire of great strength. The machine has been constructed to play seven tunes on the ten bells, each tune being played several times, at the hours 5 and 9 a.m., and 1, 5, and 9 p.m. The following is a list of the tunes:—

Sunday	...	“Easter Hymn.”
Monday	...	“Stella.”
Tuesday	...	“The Harp that once in Tara’s Halls.”
Wednesday	...	“All Saints.” (1711.)
Thursday	...	“Ye Banks and Braes o’ Bonny Doon.”
Friday	...	“Come ye faithful.” (1640.)
Saturday	...	“Tom Bowling.”

The Carillon superseded the old chimes. It differs from the latter in that the bells, as described above, are fixed instead of swinging and may be of greater number. In a chime or peal the number never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The Carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The Carillon of Antwerp Cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

Abbey Church House,¹ Westgate Buildings [*see Hungerford House*].

¹ *Abbey House.*

Bath Journal, March 17th, 1755.

“The Abbey House (an ancient structure adjoining to the Church) is pulling down in order to erect a neat pile of buildings on the same spot of ground,” which were built and pulled down in 1829. The said “neat pile” was a disgrace to the site and a reproach to the city. At the same time the remains of the tennis court, or what were said to be such, over the site of the Roman Bath, were removed.

Abbey Church Yard.¹ It is now properly so called. Originally it derived its name from Stall's Church, before the Abbey was built.

In the reference to *Abbey Churchyard*, attention is duly drawn to its historic character and interest. We have there shown that the buildings on the south side of that ancient site were erected in the early part of this century; and we have now to record another proposed advance in the direction of improvement. It has been evident, indeed, from the time when the present Roman discoveries were made, and the enlargement of the bathing system, with all its modern appliances brought into full working order, that other operations commen-

¹ There is no doubt that from the time of the Romans down to the present day the site of the *Churchyard* has been the very centre of historic interest. One fact, perhaps, is more than ordinarily significant, and that is that successive rulers and conquerors seem to have instinctively regarded it as the central point of interest, without knowing much, if anything, of the uses to which it had been previously appropriated. There was the period of 150 years between the departure of the Romans and the accession of the Saxons, during which period the traces of the former had been, in a sense, effaced. The Saxons, it is clear, knew nothing of the Roman Baths, and little, if anything, of their Temples and Palaces. The Normans, it is equally clear, whatever they may have known of the Roman occupation, knew little of the life and habits of the Romans, or of the Roman relics, which have been brought to light in modern times. The great Norman Bishop, John de Villula, built his palace immediately over the Roman Baths, now one of the glories of the city, and these baths and those discovered in 1755, were not only unknown to the Normans, but manifestly their existence was never dreamed of by successive generations, until a comparatively recent period.

The modern associations of the "Churchyard" are interesting, and need a fuller description than can be given to other localities. Going back to the seventeenth century we find that the site, the area of which was only 123 feet in length, and 23 in width, like all the surroundings of the Abbey, was perverted in the most discreditable manner. The South-west end was occupied by the old pump-house [see page 78], opposite to which there was a court (which had formed a part of Stall's Churchyard), in which there were ten houses. The south side, which is now represented by the houses, 2, 3, 4, 5 (the three latter being about to be removed for an extension of the Pump Room), was occupied by two very large Elizabethan mansions, which obtruded far into the area. The corner house was called "Mr. More's Lodgings" (More was an apothecary), the east end of which faced the Abbey House; between these two houses there was a narrow passage leading to the Abbey Green, called "More's Throng." In 1744 these two houses and their sites were granted by the Duke of Kingston to the said Mr.

surate therewith must, sooner or later, be undertaken. Whilst it would be out of place here to advocate the adoption of any particular scheme, it may be quite within our province, in a work dealing with the growth and development of Bath, to express the earnest hope that the scheme adopted may be full, complete, and worthy of the city. The whole south side of the Churchyard is now available to the authorities, and in proportion to the large extent of the area to be dealt with, namely, 7744 square feet, irrespective of the Roman Baths, which occupy 6912 square feet, so in proportion is it imperatively demanded that there shall be no tinkering and tampering with a scheme of such great importance to the present and the future.

“Be wyse, realy, and well whysed,”

the time may never come again.

It has been the constant theme of the historian and the antiquary that we have missed great opportunities in the past—they are standing reproaches against us, and an ineffaceable discredit to our forefathers. The destruction of the earlier Roman discoveries of 1755, the ignorant

More or a successor. After the Abbey House was pulled down in 1755, when the Roman Baths were discovered, the two houses in question were demolished, Stall's court and small buildings followed, and some improvement was the result, but not all that was needed. The Town Council, with characteristic perversity, instead of throwing open the space made by the removal of the Abbey House, proceeded to build some execrable houses on the site, the gables and chimneys of which touched the Abbey itself on the south-west end, evidence of which may still be seen [see page 87]. Some small tenements were erected on the site of More's house, and these remained until 1806. In June of that year the property was sold, and between that period and 1816, five houses and Nos. 2, 3, 4, were erected. Those on the North, forming one side of Cheap Street, were erected before that date; one, 14, being built for Marshal Wade about 1740 [see *Wade*], and the rest, up to the archway, later, one being built by Ralph Allen for “Mr. Harford.” When Cheap Street (originally 13 feet wide) was rebuilt about 1790, some of the houses were cut down on their north faces. The block from 6 to 10, stands upon Stall's court. [See *next article*, and “*Kingston House*”].

spirit of vandalism which led to the entire demolition of the walls and gates ; the many opportunities neglected through a spirit of false economy : the results of these we have to endure, but let us resolve not to add to their number and incur further reproach. We give a brief account of what is now projected, and, when our second edition is issued, we hope to see the work begun, and finished simultaneously with our third.

Little or no interest attaches to the houses, as such,¹ the sites of which, under the scheme, it is proposed to utilize. That scheme is comprehensive, well conceived, and practicable. It will give Bath just what is needful to secure for her that pre-eminence amongst English Watering Places which her natural resources deserve and demand. The cost is estimated at from £40,000 to £45,000. This will probably be cut down to £30,000.

Provisional Contracts have been entered into for the purchase of No. 3, Abbey Churchyard, for £3000, and No. 4 for £2000, the rest being already the property of the corporation.

According to the scheme the present Pump Room is to be devoted exclusively to the water drinkers, with provision for readers of the daily papers, local² and general

¹ Except that which stood near to the Roman Baths, built by the Duke of Kingston, but in which he never resided. The pediment on which the ducal arms are carved, is preserved.

² We should be glad to see more adequate provision in this class of local literature. There are many visitors to Bath who, being imbued with literary tastes, soon become interested in the history and traditions of our city, for the full gratification of which no public provision at present exists. It is no vain boast when we say that the literature of Bath, in its general and especial characteristics and interest, excels that of almost any other provincial town or city ; and yet it is too true, that eminent visitors come and go, who in vain have sought to know something more of our city than is to be found in the current books of the day. There are books that cannot be bought in the ordinary way, and a collection of such works embodying the records, folk lore, and all that may be "Learned from our traditionally wise" would add importance and interest to a city whose past extends far beyond Roman times.

literature. From this room easy access is to be afforded to the Baths as well as to every other part of the establishment in connection therewith. The new buildings are to comprise on the same floor with the present Pump Room a good entrance corridor and vestibule, a cloak room for ladies and another for gentlemen, complete sanitary arrangements, and ticket collector's office. A concert room not more than half as large again as the present Pump Room will be the first consideration in the plan, and this so constructed as to permit of a corridor of sufficient length and width for invalids to exercise in.

A conversation room and a similar room for chamber music, and, if practicable, another room for smoking, on the same floor, are proposed. Connected with these rooms, light refreshment may be provided.

The Roman Bath as well as the King's Bath are to be properly roofed in. The roof of the Roman Bath should be sufficiently lofty to admit of the erection of a side balcony round it on a level with the floor of the Pump Room. Easy access should be provided by a staircase to the lower level of the *Schola* of the Bath, to which the general public is to be admitted by a separate entrance.

The area underlying the site on which are to be erected the additions to the Pump Room is to be excavated to the level of the Roman Bath, and whatever may be found of antiquarian interest will be carefully preserved. Provision, it is hoped, may be made for the appropriation of a part of the basement as a museum for the Roman and other antiquities already discovered, belonging to the corporation, and for such as may in future be found. At present the space in the Royal Literary Institution is not only inadequate for the purpose, but, as a matter of

fact, the collection is not free to the public, nor, it must be conceded, is it seen to advantage. A collection of such importance should be arranged with the skill and care required by antiquarian intelligence, instead of being scattered about like so much lumber in passages and lobbies, with no one to vouchsafe a clear and interesting elucidation of each object in its due order. Besides this, each object in such a collection should be simply and clearly described, with free access to the public on stated occasions. A provision of this nature would add much to the interest of the city, in which at present, its antiquarian treasures are neglected. [*See note p. 22*].

It is intended that in connection with the contemplated work some arrangement may be made for storing the water which now runs to waste during the night and on Sundays.

Abbey Gate Street, 1758. A house at the north-east corner (a baker's shop) of the 17th century, and some fine examples near of Wood's architecture of the last century.

Abbey Green, 1755-8. No. 1, on the North side, and No. 3 on the East, were built for Ralph Allen, under the direction and from the designs of Richard Jones. The former in its internal arrangements and design, especially the entrance hall and staircase, are evidently borrowed from Wood. The latter is a conventional but well constructed dwelling.

Abbey lighted with gas, July, 1822.

Abbey Litten. The Monks' burial ground, on the site of the School, "Lo Studio," and part of "The Walks."

Abbey Street, 1758-60.

Abbey Tower, New Flag Staff, Sept. 27th, 1853, the former one having been broken by the wind, Aug. 26th. Length of new pole, 49 ft. 8 ins.

Abbey View, 1862-4.

Abingdon Buildings.

Act of Parliament for improving the City, 1790. Under this Act Bath Street was built; old buildings removed, including the "Bear." Union Street built, Cheap Street widened and re-built, and many other improvements effected. All completed in 1807. Compensation to owners of property cost the city about £30,000.

Adelaide Place, 1812.

Ainslie's Belvedere, 1806. No. 9, the house at the east corner, was for many years the district Police Station.

Albion Place, latter part of last century.

Alexander Buildings, between 1792-5.

Alfred Street, 1768. *J. Wood, II.* So called to commemorate the memory of King Alfred, to whom tradition attributes the re-building of the Walls of the City, after the Romans. [*See Walls.*]

Allen's House,¹ near the North Parade, is approached by a narrow alley between the houses built long since Allen's death. It is commonly supposed that the house

¹ The architecture and building of this once admired mansion were generally ascribed to Wood. As a rule Wood adhered to his own style, of which he had much reason to be proud. Of this house he speaks contemptuously. He says, "The designs as well as a model for this addition were made while I was in London, in the Spring of the year 1727," and he adds some scornful remarks upon the smock racing, pig racing, and running with the feet in bags, which followed the ceremony of laying out the garden. . . . Then he adds, "While Mr. Allen was making the addition to the North part of his house, he new-fronted and raised the old building (the centre) a full storey higher; it consists of a basement storey sustaining a double storey under the crowning, and this is surmounted by an attick, which created a sixth rate house," sarcastically summing up the result as "a sample for the greatest magnificence that was ever proposed by me for our city houses." The north wing was demolished when the Freemasons' Hall was erected. Wood only came to the city in May, 1727, and the first building on which he was engaged was Dame Lindsey's Rooms, which were completed and opened in 1730. These rooms occupied the sites of Nos. 3 and 3a, Terrace Walks, the opening to York Street, and the house at the opposite corner, No. 4, Terrace Walks. [*See note to Assembly Rooms.*]

was designed and built by Wood for Allen, but it is not so. The style is not Wood's, being much more ornate than that usually adopted by the great architect. The centre and south wing of the mansion were already standing; the former was raised a storey, and the north wing added. In front was a beautiful sloping garden, which, after the city walls were removed, extended nearer to the grounds of Harrison's Walks. Ralph Allen, before he occupied the house here described, lived near Lilliput Alley, in the house in which the postal business was conducted. Then his brother, Philip Allen, who had for some years succeeded him in the local postmastership, resided there. The house is now numbered 1a, North Parade, and is used as a printing-office. [*See Post Office, Prior Park, Hampton Manor, and Claverton*].

Allen's Stone Yard and Basin. [*See Claverton Street*].

Alexandra Road, 1865.

Ambury, Proposal for Hospital, 1727. [*See II.*]

Ambury Lane, 1731. *Strahan*.

Ambury Mead or Meadows. The streets built upon this site were Lower Queen Street (Peter Street), Thomas Street, and Corn Street. Ambury, or Almerly, was so called because the Mead led to the Almonry of the Monastery.

Argyle Street, originally "Buildings," 1789; Chapel, 1789. Schools, 1802. Argyle Place same time. [Old style of spelling followed, present style being *Argyll*].

Assembly Rooms, First Stone May 24th, 1769. Opened Oct. 1771, *Wood II.*¹ The finest *suite* of rooms in the kingdom.

¹ The first Assembly Rooms were built on the site of the Royal Literary Institution in 1708 by Harrison. This building was enlarged in 1720 from the designs of Killigrew. Harrison died in 1737, and was succeeded by Miss Hayes, who married Lord Hawley (gamblers both). Then the lessee was

Audley Road, 1860-5.

Augusta Place, Lyncombe Hill.

Avon Street, 1730. In 1771, an advertisement Dec. 5th announces that "a modern Cassapus, or Wonderful Giant, which has been exhibited at the Three Cups in Northgate Street had been removed to a more genteel and airy room at *The Rose* in Avon Street." "A rose by any other name" was not so sweet, evidently.

Axford Buildings, now a part of the Paragon, built by Mr. Joseph Axford, about 1775.

the servant and manager, Simpson, by whom they were enlarged in 1749, and who carried them on until his death, and were afterwards carried on by successive lessees until 1820.

On the south-west side of these rooms Harrison, the lessee of the rival rooms, laid out the gardens and walks, long a fashionable resort, and known as *Harrison's Walks*.

The next Assembly Rooms, on the Walks, which later were called *The Lower Rooms* were built by Humphrey Thayer from Wood's designs, in 1728. The first lessee was Mrs. Lindsey, who, having made a large fortune, died in 1736, and was succeeded by her maid, Catherine Lovelace, who also made a fortune, and was succeeded by Mrs. Wiltshire, and she by her son. This was the man who, over gambling transactions, in 1737, quarrelled with Nash, whose reputation through the exposure in the law-courts received a fatal blow. [See *Historic Houses*]. When Nash died these rooms were used as furniture stores.

A curious commentary on the habits of the day, "the good old times" is supplied in the minutes of the vestry of the Abbey. "It is ordered and agreed that the Present Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parrish be empowered to employ Mr. Samuel Purlwait, Attorney-at-Law, to take proper measures to recover that part of the five hundred pounds which Mr. Walter Wiltshire was ordered to pay on his conviction (for keeping an unlawful gaming table, which trial was at Wells Assizes in August last) to the poor of the Parrish wherein the fact was committed." This fine was inflicted as the result of the action brought by Nash to recover the amount of commission due to him according to the compact between him and Wiltshire, by which the latter agreed to allow the former half the winnings in the gambling transaction. Nash provided the pigeons, Wiltshire plucked them, and then refused to pay. The Court held the transactions to have been immoral and, whilst deciding against Nash on that ground, fined Wiltshire £500. After the building of the Upper Rooms, these rooms ceased to be used for assemblies, gambling, &c., and, with the Theatre on the basement floor, were used as a store-house for furniture, until they were demolished when York Street was built, under the act of 1790. It should be mentioned that on these rooms ceasing to be used for their original purpose, the rival rooms opposite were then called *The Lower Rooms*, and as such were conducted under a Master of Ceremonies, until they were partly destroyed by fire, in 1820.

BAILBROOK House, was built about 1786 by Denham Skeet, Esq., who resided there for about twenty years. Originally it was called *Bailbrook Lodge*. On the death of Mr. Skeet, Lady Isabella King resided at the mansion for some years; then it was occupied by a Mr. Jones, who, getting into debt exchanged it for a larger, but much less cheerful and dignified abode. In 1836, the property was acquired by Dr. Spry and Mr. Terry, who established and conducted with success an Asylum for Lunatics. The establishment is now the property of, and conducted by, L. A. Weatherly, Esq., M.D.

Back Street, 1770.

Ballance Street, 1786.

Banks—

The Old Bank, Market Place. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell and Co., Ltd. Open from 10 till 3. Thursdays from 10 till 1. Draw on own firm, 50, Cornhill, London.

The oldest Bank in the City, having existed in unbroken continuity from the year 1760. We give the names of the firm down to 1828, from which period it has varied in its *personnel* as little as possible, considering the mutability of human affairs.

1760—R. Clement, Draper & Banker, Wade's passage.

1783—Removed to High street, R. Clement.

1796—Clement and Tugwell.

1815— „ „ and Mackenzie.

1828—Tugwell, Mackenzie and Tugwell, with few changes in its *personnel* until

1891—The Bank, by amalgamation with the eminent London firms of Prescott & Co., Dimsdale and Co., the Bristol firm of Cave and Co.,

and the old local firm of George Moger and Sons, assumed its present *status* and style. *Managing* Directors: Members of the old local firms.

Somersetshire, Stuckey's Banking Co., Limited, 39, Milsom Street. A. Stuckey Lean, *Manager*. Open from 10 till 3. Thursdays 10 till 1. Draw on Robarts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard Street, London.

1839—*Stuckey*, opened in Bath, Jan. 1st, 36, Milsom Street.

1841—12, Old Bond Street, Nov., in amalgamation with Bladud Bank. [Tuffnell & Co.; see Extinct Banks].

1859—40, Milsom Street, Aug. 15th.

National Provincial, York Buildings. A. Williams, *Manager*. Open from 10 till 3. Thursdays 10 till 1. Draw on their own house in London.

Wilts & Dorset (Limited), 1, George Street. J. T. Digby, *Manager*. Open from 10 till 3; Thursdays 10 till 1. Draw on London and Westminster Bank (Ltd.), Lothbury, London.

Bristol and West of England Bank (Limited), 42, Milsom St.; *Manager*—Leonard C. Hare. London Agents—Union Bank of London.

National Bank of Wales (Limited), 8, Quiet Street; *Manager*—Lieut.-Col. A. Thrale Perkins. London Agents—Messrs. Martin & Co., (Ltd.), Lombard St., E.C.

EXTINCT BANKS, with the style and title by which they were known—

1768 } *Bath Bank*, opened in Trim Street Mar. 1st.

1784 } Cam, Whitehead, and Phillott.

1779— " " „ Danvers.

1787— " " Phillott and Lowder.

1790— " " „

- 1791—Cam, Whitehead, Phillott, & Lowder.
 1796— " " " "
 1796—Hobhouse, Clutterbuck, Phillott & Lowder
 1815—Sir B. Hobhouse, Clutterbuck, Phillott,
 Lowder & Phillott. Failed in 1841.
- 1775 { *Bath and Somersetshire Bank*, opened in
 Milsom Street, March 27.
 1784 { Horlock, Mortimer, Anderdon, Goldney, and
 Street.
- 1786—Removed to centre house in Somerset Bdgs.,
 Milsom Street, in June.
- 1787 to 1793—Horlock, Mortimer, & Anderdon.
 1793—Horlock, Anderdon & Co.
 1796—April 17, declared bankrupts.
- 1776 { *Bath City Bank*, opened Nov. 5th, Abbey-
 Churchyard.
 1779 { Peach, Kingston, Loscombe, Cross & Virgin.
 1784—Peach, Kingston, Cross & James.
 1787—Cross, Son, Hutchinson & James.
 1790—Cross, Son & Bailey.
 1793—Bayly, senr., Sons, Gutcl & Cross. Failed.
- 1790 } *Bladud Bank*, opened in Bladud Bdgs. Mar. 25
 1801 } Atwood, Abraham, Collett, Salmon & Harris.
 1802-1809—Robinson, Tuffnell, Stroud, Collett,
 Payne & Hope.
- 1810-1815—Tuffnell, Collett, Payne, Watts & Hope.
 1816-1820— " " " "
 1821-1826— " " Falkner, Penny and
 Falkner.
- 1829-1835— " " and Tuffnell.
 Amalgamated with Stuckey's Banking Compy.
- 1797—*Union Bank*, opened in June in Milsom
 Street, Crowe, Giles, Littleton, Holt & Co.,
 Closed in 1800.

1812—*Bath Bank*, opened in Northgate St., 1812,
Cavanagh, Brown, Bayley, and Brown.

1819—Kemp, Cavanagh, and Brown. Failed 1826.

There was a bank in Union Street, but the precise date of its establishment we cannot state. The Firm consisted of Sturges, Goold, & Tucker. Sometime in 1810 this firm suspended payment. On the 19th Sept. the firm issued the following circular: "Sturges, Goold, & Tucker beg to return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public for the friendly indulgence experienced during the temporary suspension of their business as Bankers, and have now the heartfelt satisfaction of informing them that this Bank will re-open on Friday next, the 21st inst."

"Union Street, Bath, Sept. 19th, 1810."

[When the Bank closed or amalgamated, or for what reason it ceased to exist, we are unable to tell.]

On the 12th Sept., 1810, the following notice appeared in the Bath Chronicle with reference to the suspension of the above firm:—"The notes of Messrs. Sturges, Goold, and Tucker, will be continued to be taken at the shop of S. Whitechurch, Ironmonger, in the Market Place, either in payment of debts, or in exchange."

"Bath, Sept. 8, 1810."

This is now part of the well-known stores of the eminent firm of Cater, Stoffell and Fortt.

Euclid Shaw and Giddings Hitchcock were Bankers in the beginning of the century, but failed in August, 1810, a commission of Bankruptcy being issued against them on the 31st of that month.

West of England & South Wales Bank, opened 1834, stopped payment Dec. 1878.

Baptist Chapel in Garrard Street, 1773. Secession in 1811 to Parsonage Lane. In York Street, 1812. [See C.]

Barnard Villas, Pulteney Road,¹ 1859, others later.

Barrow Castle, a small castellated building under the shadow of Barrow Hill, approached by Lyncombe Hill. Bartlett Street, 1786.

Barton House [*see King Street, Old*].

Barton Street and Buildings, 1727. *Wood*.

Bath Bibliography. The subject of Bath Bibliography, interesting as it is in itself, could not be adequately treated in this work. It is moreover, at this moment, being dealt with by a competent local scholar, by whom it will be treated exhaustively.² The earliest Bath Book we refer to as one of the landmarks of the great changes and progress begun in the last century. This work was

The Elements of

Chronology: or, The Calendar Explained.

CONTAINING,

A Discourse on the original institution of the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Accounts of TIME; The Indication of the *Romans*, and *Julian* Period; Of the *Aera* or Year of CHRIST; Of the Olympiads of the *Greeks*; Of the Building of *Rome*: and of the *Turks* and *Arabs* Account, etc.

The Movable and Fix'd FEAST throughout the Year; the Cycles of the Sun, and Moon; the Epact; Golden Number; Domincal Letter; Key Day; Number of Direction, etc. all largely accounted for.

Likewise complete TABLES for finding Easter according to the Rule of the *Nicene* Council.

WITH

An APPENDIX, showing the most plain and easy Rules, for Mensuration of Superficies and Solids: Also *Arithmetical Architecture*.

¹ The road was made and the trees planted in 1835. In the same year the Warminster Road (with the Avenue) was laid out. [*See Roads*].

² Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A.

Together with various Useful Tables,
All made easy to the meanest CAPACITY.

Bath : Printed by B. Lyons, By Robert Spurrell,
for the Author. Schoolmaster in Bath.

~~~~~  
MDCCLXXX.

~~~~~  
This Book is dedicated
To the Right Worshipful FRANCIS BAVE, Esq., Mayor.
And to the Worshipful,
JOHN BILLING and THOMAS ATWOOD,
Esquires, Justices ;
And the rest of the Corporation of the City of Bath.

—————
ADVERTISEMENT.

Writing and Arithmetic in all its Parts, viz.—Whole numbers and Fractions, Vulgar, Decimal and Duodecimal, are Taught by this Author, after the best Method: Also, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Dialling, Gauging, Purveying, Use of the Globes, Quadrant, Sector, etc. Likewise Youths boarded and Persons Taught Abroad.

—————
The second book was a Poem, entitled “To the fore
Chairman that carried Her Majesty,¹ February, 1732.
By a gentleman at Bath.

Bath : Printed in the Year

MDCCLXXXIII.

A POEM,

Printed by Felix Farley² at Shakspeare Head,
Without West Gate, MDCCXXXIII.”

1 The subject is the glorification of four chairmen who carried the Queen on a public occasion.

2 Felix Farley, so far as we can trace, was the first printer of any eminence in the city. He removed to Bristol and established *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*. We are not quite sure, but we believe Felix Farley was succeeded by Boddeley in 1744, who was followed by Keene.

Bath, Hot, Street, occupies the premises formerly called Dr. Bave's Court, Leases dated 1805.

Bath, Hot. Plans approved Jan. 4th, 1776, and ordered to be immediately carried out. *Wood II.*

Bath, Cross, Pump Room, 1784. Baths Rebuilt 1790.¹ *Baldwin.* Restored and improved, 1891.

Bath, Hot, Pump Room, built 1792. *Palmer.*

Bath Street in 1791 was begun, under the Act of 1790.

Bath and West and Southern Counties Society. The Society was established in Bath, in 1777, "for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and the Fine Arts," and is the oldest Society of the kind in the kingdom. It holds an Annual Exhibition in one or other of the chief centres within its area of operations, when prizes to a large amount are distributed. It conducts scientific experiments on crops, and has established several Schools for instruction in dairying, which are carried on throughout the year. Attached to its staff are a Consulting Chemist and a Consulting Botanist, who conduct investigations for the members. It offers encouragement to young artists, and to local art workmanship, and holds an Annual Art Union. It publishes a Journal of its proceedings, which also forms a medium for recording and discussing the chief topics of interest bearing upon the Society's objects, and agriculture especially. The Secretary and Editor is Mr. Thomas F. Plowman, of 4 and 5, Terrace Walk.

¹ The predecessor of the present Cross Bath is associated with many interesting facts and traditions (*see page 70*). During the Royal visit of Charles II. and Katherine of Braganza (Chapman being Mayor), the "Queen's Matie" being in the Cross Bath, then caused these lines to be set up:—

"The name of Cross
Now lost it hath,
And shall be called
Queen Katherine's Bath."

Tradition and custom proved to be stronger than the Royal will.

The founder was Mr. Thomas Rack, a member of the Society of Friends, a man of vast energy and ability. A large part of the information on which Collinson's History of the County is based, was collected by him. His patience and industry were prodigious, and he may be regarded as one of Bath's most estimable worthies.

Baths, Cleveland, 1815.

Baths, Kingston, 1770, Pump Room, 1829, [originally Abbey Baths].

Baths, New Private, Stall Street, 1788 *Baldwin*.

[Copy of Brass Plate affixed to wall, Oct. 29th, 1817]. Central Entrance in Stall Street, 1829. *Decimus Burton*. New Wing opened by H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany, June, 1889. It is much to be regretted that the style, whilst pretentious and affectingly ornate, is not in harmony with the other public edifices. *Davis*.

Bathwick. Wyche or Wick, a village, incorporated with the Parliamentary Borough of Bath by the Reform Act of 1832; and under the Municipal Corporations' Act of 1835 it became an integral part of the city. [See *Laura Place, and Bath, Old and New*].

Bathwick Church, Cemetery [Smallcombe], Consecrated May 10th, 1855 [see *Cemeteries*].

Bathwick Church, first stone laid Sept. 1st, 1814.¹ *Pinch*.

Bathwick Church, Consecrated Feb. 4th, 1820. [See *Bath, Old and New, 114-117.*]

Inscriptions, and Weights and Diameters of the Bells.

There are cages for eight bells.

	<i>In.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	
1.—Wanting.	2.—Wanting.		
3.—“T. Mears, of London, 1819”	... 33	... 7	C $\frac{1}{4}$ sharp
4.—“John Warner and Sons, 1880”	... 35	... 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	B $\frac{1}{4}$ flat
5.—“T. Mears, of London, 1819”	... 38	... 10	A $\frac{1}{4}$ flat

¹ *Bathwick Old Church*.—Advertisement for contract for taking down the Old Tower, &c., and completing the Chapel in the Burial Ground.

B.C.G., Jan. 14th, 1818, p. 1.

This old Church was a small battered tumble-down structure, with saddle-back tower roof. It is represented in “Egan's Walks through Bath,” p. 110, as it appeared in the year it was demolished.

- | | <i>In. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i> | |
|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 6.—“John Warner and Sons, 1880” ... | 40½ 12 1 15 | G¼ sharp |
| 7.—“William Goodden and Thomas
Gibbons, Churchwardens,
1818, T. Rudhall <i>fecit</i> ,” ... | 44¼ 15 | F¼ sharp |
| 8.—“T. Mears, of London,” ... | 49¼ 21 | E¼ flat |
- 3, 5, 8 were in the Church at the time of its consecration, 1826.
4 and 6. Placed in the Church and dedicated October 16, 1880.
7. This bell was re-cast from the three bells which used to hang in the tower of old Bathwick Church, and was placed in the mortuary chapel (St. Paul's) erected in the parish churchyard with the old materials, when the old church was demolished. The bell was removed from thence to its present position and re-dedicated Oct. 16, 1880.

Bathwick Hill, Houses above Dunsford Place, all in present century [*see Claverton Lodge, Montebello, and Oakrood*].

Bathwick Park, which had been small gardens, converted into its present state, about 1843. Recently improved.

Bathwick School for Girls in Grove Street, 1814.

Bathwick Street, 1792-5.¹

Bathwick Terrace, 1842.

Bathwick Roads. The original road up the hill was little more than a rough pathway, made in 1805 to the top of George Street. In 1835 the present macadamized road was made. In the last century Widcombe and Lyncombe and Bathwick were united by a footpath, then by a very narrow road. In 1805 the stone road was made conjoining the parish with the Bristol Road. In 1835 this road was widened, macadamized, and the sides planted with trees. When Barnard Villas were built the pathways were improved. The New Warminster Road was made under the Act of 1829, and trees planted in 1835 [*see Roads*].

¹ Bathwick Street occupies the site of the ancient wyke or village, of which only one house still exists, namely, the Public House (*The Crown*) at the South-east corner [*see page 191*], 1790. The old church occupied the site at the termination of the Heurietta Road, near Rochfort Place.

Beacon Hill.¹

Beaufort Buildings, East and West, 1817-19.

Beaufort Villas. Five houses, built by the late Mr. Salter, 1859, facing south east, to these are added others called Southbourne Gardens, the entrance to which is a narrow roadway leading from the Claremont Road towards Tynning Lane

Beaufort Square, 1730. *Strahan*. [Erroneously called Beauford].

Beechen Cliff.²

Beechen Cliff Reservoir, constructed 1767. *Richard Jones*.

Belgrave Crescent.

Belgrave Place.

Belgrave Terrace.

Belmont, 1770. *Wood II*.

Belvedere, West side, 1775. Iron Railing affixed 1817.

Originally called Lansdown Street. [*See Roults*].

Bennet Street and Colonnade, 1764. So called in compliment to Philip Bennet of Widcombe House, M.P. for Bath. [The name is correct with one t.]

Berkeley Place.

1 Beacon Hill, although so called for perhaps three centuries, has never during that time played any part as one of the beacons of the city. Wood says its ancient name was Carnhill, and that from its summit the fires in heathen times were lit, and upon this hill King Arthur defeated the Saxons. This is a mere romantic conjecture; but the term Carn, whilst it is cognate to the situation, is used in relation to many localities either as a prefix or suffix. Charlcombe no doubt should be Carn Combe, (the valley under the Caruhil); Carn Well, the Well from the Carn; Duncarnton. The word Carn has many forms. In an old Map of Walcot parish, by Thorpe, 1742, there is a curious corruption of the name. It is thus called Beck and Nill, an early instance of the phonetic system of spelling it would seem.

2 Beechen or Beeching Cliff is a comparatively modern name, so called probably from the narrow beach which skirted the river at the foot of the hill (now altogether done away with). The olden name was Blake or Black Leigh, the meaning of which is most probably derived from the colour of the soil of the Hill, and Leigh from the plain or open space on the summit surrounded by the Woods.

Precendary Earle says "What Mount Olivet is to Jerusalem, and what Jothan's Crag is to Shechem, such is Beechen Cliff to the City of Bath.

- Berkeley Street.
- Bladud Buildings, 1755.
- Bladud Spa, *see B. C.*, Jan. 1st, 1835.
- Black Alms, or St. Catherine's Hospital, Bymbury Lane, supposed to have been founded by seven sisters about the year 1553 [*see author's History of St. John's Hospital, 1886*].
- Bloomfield Crescent, 1801.
- Bloomfield Gardens, 1886-7.
- Bloomfield Place, about 1800. *Harcourt Masters*.
- Bloomfield Road.
- Bloomfield Terrace, about 1800.
- Bloomfield House, 1800. Built for Mr. Grose, father of the late Mrs. G. A. Jones, by *Harcourt Masters*, the projector of the Sydney Gardens and architect of the House. It was for a time the residence of Mr. Tugwell, one of the founders of the eminent banking firm.
- Blue Alms, or Bellott's Hospital, founded by Thomas Bellott, 1593 [*see page 142*], built 1611, re-built 1714, partly re-built 1860 [*Ibid*].
- Bluecoat School established 1711 in Sawclose; old building designed by *Kelligrew* 1822; present building 1860, designed by *Manners* [*see page 139*].
- Bond Streets [*see New and Old*].¹
- Borough Walls, Lower, between 1792-5.
- Borough Walls, Upper, between 1782-5.
- Borough Walls, Upper, Lease of Full Moon, 1781. Old houses destroyed in 1745.
- Bowling Green. The earliest occupied part of the site of Abbey Orchard from about 1600 until the North Parade was built [*see also Green Street*].

¹ It may be simply remarked that the term *Bond* has no distinctive meaning, although in its application to streets it is so general. The first (Old) Bond Street in London (1686) was so called after Sir T. Bond, who was Comptroller of the Household to the Queen Mother (Henrietta Maria). The street was fashionable, and hence the general adoption of the name.

Bow Street, formerly Bell Tree Lane at the close of the 16th century.

Bradley's Buildings in Southgate Street, by a Mr. Bradley about 1762.

Briars [*see Entry Hill*].

Bridewell Lane, first Plombtre, then Spurrier's Lane.

The old city Bridewell stood here [*see Old Streets*].

Bridge, Cleveland, opened Sept. 28th, 1827. *Goodridge*.

Bridge, Grosvenor, finished Nov. 18th, 1830 (Suspension).

Bridge, North Parade, Foundation Stone laid July 23rd, 1835.

Bridge, Old, time immemorial, [*see Paper on the subject by Mr. Green*]. Houses adjoining pulled down, 1824. [*See Mainwaring's Annals*].

Bridge, Pulteney, 1775.¹ In 1804 one of the piers gave way [*see Mainwaring, p. 337*]. *Robert Adams*, Architect.

Bridge Street, 1770. The City Wall, from the Eastgate, extended in a diagonal direction across the site of this street to the North Gate.

Broad Street, at different periods.²

Brock Street,³ begun 1765, finished 1766. *J. Wood, jun.*

Brooklyn Road. A broad and pleasantly situated street, with 52 workmen's houses on each side [1882]. It was formerly a gravelled walk, leading from the top of

1 The bridge is so called in honour of Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart., whose name was Johnstone, and who assumed the name and arms of Pulteney on his marriage with the heiress of that family. [*See Historic Houses*].

2 Broad Street, like Claverton Street, Walcot Street, and others, cannot be referred to any precise period. It is a very ancient street. Only a few years ago, the old Elizabethan mansion of Sir Thomas Esteourt, who represented the city in Parliament in 1695, was demolished, others a little later were destroyed. At present there are several houses of an early date, No. 35, 1709; the Saracen's Head Inn, 1713, and some a few years later. In the 16th and 17th centuries Broad Street was the abode of the local aristocracy.

3 Margaret's Chapel, built at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Martyn. Opened by Dr. Dodd, 1770. Linley, Organist. Called Margaret's after the Lady of the Manor, Mrs. Margaret Garrard. *Cornelius Norton, Arch.*

Dafford's Street and Eldon Place to the spa at Lower Swainswick, across a field known as a portion of Bay Farm off Claremont Road. The land, belonging to the Simeon Trustees, was leased by Mr. Gould.

Brunswick Place, 1786.¹

Burlington Street, 1786.

Burlington Place, 1787.

Burton Street, 1781. Corruption of Berton or Barton.

The street was, no doubt, intended to have been much longer, if the original design had been adhered to. That design contemplated a continuity from Milsom Street to the Old Bridge, with only trifling deviations.

¹ It is commonly stated that the Lane called Guinea Lane, formed the link with the Via Julia at this point, but none of the early maps show any such street or any other junction between these early roads. In the course of centuries this old local landmark has disappeared. It is easy to say, as many antiquaries have said, and will continue to say, that because this lane comes up from a lower level to the junction of the *Via Julia*, it is therefore a part of the connecting link between that road and the Fosse. There is not a tittle of evidence to prove it. In the course of the last two centuries every vestige of land between the line of the Fosse and the Via Julia has been turned over and over again in some form or other and built upon, thus effacing any ancient landmarks. The theory is based upon the probability that a right angle at that point would have formed such a junction as that contended for. As to the line of the Fosse it is proved by the historic evidence of ages, and so is that of the Via Julia. From age to age a continuity of this evidence has been practically maintained. The oldest maps show the former as a part of the city from Holloway, whilst the site marked on the oldest maps in a distinct manner still represents the road from Brunswick Street as the ancient line of road to Weston, Northstoke, Upton, and so on to the Severn. Moreover there is little doubt that the course of Walcot Street has been changed. Formerly it continued in a straight line from the entrance to that part of Cleveland Place near which a place of Roman Sepulture was discovered; from that straight line the road has diverged to meet the exigences of modern traffic, by a junction with "The London Road." The Romans would never have made a road with such a sharp curve and up so severe a pitch, when by keeping straight they could not only avoid both, but economise space and preserve their ordinary love for an undeviating line.

[See "*Thoughts on Bath as a Roman City*, by Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., page 5, also article "*Roads*"]

CAMBRIDGE Place, 1825.

Cambridge Terrace.

Camden Crescent,¹ Ground cleared under Beacon Hill for a site 1787. Designed by Sir William Chambers.

Camden Place, [originally called Upper] and Lower Camden Place, 1789.

Canal, Kennett and Avon. Opened to Newbury, 1810; proposed between Bath and Bristol, 1811 [*see Roads*]. Act, 1796 and partly begun. Another Act, 1801.

Caroline Buildings, 1808.

Catherine Place, 1786-90.

Cattle Market, 1810.

Cavendish Place, begun 1808.

Cavendish Crescent, begun 1817.

Cemeteries and Sanitation. It is not possible to separate the subject of the sanitation of the city from that of the cemeteries. The state of every city and town in the matter of public sepulture, until within the last 50 years, was appalling. But it may be stated as an undeniable fact that none were worse than Bath. The Abbey was a vast charnel house. It will suffice to illustrate this fact and the general state of things as regards the two central city parishes—St. Peter and St. Paul (Abbey) and St. James, to give a few statistics, premising that a large proportion of those buried in the Abbey were strangers, *i.e.* invalids who died in Bath. There was “snug lying in the Abbey” no doubt, but happily the public sentiment has changed upon that point. The Abbey, however, was not the only “snug lying.” St.

¹ The original name was Camden Place, so called as a compliment to the Marquis Camden, formerly one of the representatives of the city, whose estate and mansion were so called. The Town Council changed the name [*see note to the Parades*].

James's Church, both the present and the former, had a sepulchre beneath, in which thousands must have been buried. The Abbey record dates from 1570, and from that period down to 1723 the number averaged about 20 per annum. From 1724 to 1844 the number buried amounted to 4,439, the last who were interred therein being two sisters, Miss Hellicar and her sister, Mrs. Slade—the former died on Jan. 23rd, the latter on Jan. 20th, both being buried on the same day in the same grave.¹

When the Abbey was restored, or it might be more correct to say so far as the nave is concerned, completed,

¹ "Agreed also at the Buriall of any Man or Women yt the Bell shall not Toll above two hours; and for a child under twelve years of age, not above an hour. And that if they toll longer they shall pay two shillings and sixpence, and so for every hour afterwards for the use of the Church."—*Vestry Book, April 14, 1691.*

"It is agreed upon by the general consent of the Vesterie that at ye death or Buriall of any person within this Pish no bell shall Ring more yn halfe an hour and after ye Buriall but a quarter of an hour.

it is also agreed upon that noe bell shall toll till ye corpses be brought out of the house upon the forfeiture of fortie shillings to be paid by ym that desires it, and the sexton to lose his place, and the sextone to have lor ringing and tolling the great bell according to the time limitted six shillings and eight pence and the other bell according to the custome as hath been agd."—

Vestry Book, August 8, 1698

In 1707 John Baber, Gentleman, of London, presented Four Palls to the city. The vestry met on the 16th April, under the presidency of the Mayor, (Woolmer) and Wilham Clement, (Rector) who called himself "*Minister.*" It was solemnly decreed that the Palls should "ever hereafter" be used. There were two sizes, for the use of which it was decreed that for the larger strangers should pay 20 shillings, and for the smaller 10 shillings; whilst citizens should pay respectively 10 shillings and 5 shillings.

"The sum of 40s. to be paid for burying after 10 o'clock at night, in addition to the usual fees."—*Vestry Book, April 11th, 1720.* [The "usual fees" varied according to the position and nature of the grave, all being very high. In fact, these burial fees and the fees for the privilege of placing a tablet on the walls, constituted the chief source of income to the Rector].

A fee of 40s. to be paid for interments before 9 in the morning, to prevent the great inconvenience of Morning Funerals. 10 to be paid for a walled grave in addition to usual fees. In 1770 another regulation was adopted, that no walled grave be made in any part of the Church except the chancel, on account of the great scarcity of Burying-ground. This rule was however occasionally relaxed between that period and 1844, when *intra mural* interments ceased.

Vestry Book, Sept. 25, 1752.

all the bones were removed, the vaults purified, and the building rendered a fit sanctuary for public worship.

In 1784, a piece of land was obtained called Old Orchard on Lyncombe Hill, as a place of interment for the poor of St. Peter and St. Paul, and St. James, consisting of about a quarter of an acre, and this was intended (as appears by the original plan of the ground) to supply 430 graves, but 400 only were available. Since 1784 more than 5000 bodies were buried in these 400 graves; of those 5000, the number from 1838 to 1848 was 1083. The ground is now closed, and sealed.

*Abbey Cemetery.*¹—This beautiful spot, a part of the Priors' Park, was purchased by the Reverend W. J. Brodrick,² and was laid out by Mr. Loudon. It covers five acres, and the chapel is in the Norman manner, after a design by Mr. Manners. It was consecrated on 30th January, 1843.

Bathwick Cemetery occupies the most secluded part of Smallecombe, and was laid out in 1856. It has two chapels, one for Episcopalians, designed by Mr. T. Fuller, the other by Mr. A. S. Goodridge.

Lausdown Cemetery, Walcot.—The tower was erected in 1831, by the late Mr. Beckford, from designs by Mr. H. E. Goodridge, the builder being Mr. John Vaughan.

Mr. Beckford's remains were at first entombed in the Abbey Cemetery, but removed hither when the grounds were consecrated. When the estate was sold, this property was marked out for a public pleasure-ground, but Mr. Beckford's daughter, the late Duchess of Hamilton, re-purchased the ground and tower, and presented them for the purpose of a Cemetery to the parish of Walcot.

1 In the holy grounds, called the *scnetory Joseph of Arimathic*.—Old Poem.

2 Afterwards Viscount Milleton.

Mr. Beckford's sarcophagus was designed by himself. The following inscription is graven on one side:—

“ William Beckford, Esq., late of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts,
died 2nd May, 1844, aged 84.”

And on the other the obituary is repeated, with these lines, written by himself:—

. “ Eternal power !

Grant me, through obvious clouds, one transient gleam
Of thy bright essence in my dying hour !”

Locksbrook Cemetery (Walcot and St. Saviour's Cemetery) covers 12 acres; it was laid out by Mr. Milner, the landscape gardener to the Crystal Palace Company. The chapels, lodges, entrances, and other buildings, are from the designs of Messrs. Hickes and Isaac, and are in the early Decorated style. The chapels are united by cloisters, from the centre of which rises a tower, 100 ft. in height. Consecrated 1864.¹

Lyncombe & Wilcombe, and St. James's Cemetery.—This cemetery, on the Lower Bristol Road, consecrated on the 6th of January, 1862, occupies 8 acres, and was laid out by Mr. Butler. Two chapels, connected by a cloister, are the designs of Mr. C. E. Davis, City Surveyor, stand in a central position, and are precisely similar externally. The belfry, forming an effective centre, is surmounted by a delicately tapering spire, 100 feet to the metal cross on the apex. Both chapels are cruciform. The Episcopalian chapel consists of a nave, east end, floored with encaustic tiles, the gift of the late Mr. John Rainey.

Roman Catholic Cemetery, near Pope's Walk, in a secluded part of Perrymead, in Lyncombe parish, con-

¹ The old cemetery in Walcot Street was consecrated in 1780. It was formerly a garden consisting of about two acres. The ground is now little used for mortuary purpose. There rest the bones of Madame D'Arbly, Anstey, Mrs. Piozzi, &c.

separated 1851, consists of two acres, laid out by Mr. Drummond, of Bath. There is a mortuary chapel in Gothic style, built by *Hill*, in the vault of which are 48 places of sepulture. The chapel is a memorial of the late Count Eyre. The exquisite alabaster altar designed by *Hanson*, was executed by Bolton, of Cheltenham.

St. Michael's Cemetery, on the Upper Bristol Road, near Locksbrook, is well laid out, sufficiently spacious, and has two chapels. The Episcopal in the second Pointed order, with a broach or belfry, and at the west end is a circular window, with seven lights. Consecrated June 16th, 1862. The Dissenters' chapel is octagonal.

Unitarian Cemetery.—This exquisitely beautiful spot, in the lovely glen of Lyncombe, was presented to his brethren by the late Mr. E. Howse, as a burial ground, in the year 1819. Here is a convenient chapel, around which many interments have taken place.

Chairs [*see Sedan and Wheel*].

Chancery Proceedings relating to Bath in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	OBJECT OF THE SUIT.	PREMISES.
Robert Aprice. ...	Edward Aprice. ...	Detention of Deeds ... &c., fraudulent con- veyance, &c.	Manor of Weston, near Bath, which Wm. Holloway, late prior of the dissolved Monas- tery of S. Peter & S. Paul in Bath, demised to Robert Aprice, complain- ant's grandfather, with all the tithes, spiritual profits, &c.
Thos. Davis. ...	John Laude and ... others	Claim by Lease	... Land in Corston, some time part of the possessions of the dissolved Mon- astery of Bath, and since held by lease from the Bishop of Bath.

- Chandos Buildings, begun by Wood, 1727.
- Chapel, Argyle, Oct. 4th, 1789, [*Goodridge, see page 125*].
- Chapel, All Saints, Epis., opened 1794. *Palmer*.
- Chapel, Avon Street, Epis., [*see Chapel, Wesleyan*].
- Chapel, Baptist, Manvers Street, 1872. The earliest Baptist Chapel was built in Somerset Street, and opened December 25th, 1768.
- Chapel, Catholic Apostolic, [*Irving*] Vineyards, 1842. *Manners*.
- Chapel in Dolemeads [*Ebenezer*], opened Sept. 20th, 1821.
- Chapel, Friends', built in 1817 and for some time used as a Masonic Lodge. In 1842 used as a Baptist Chapel, and now by the Society of Friends.¹ *Wilkins*.
- Chapel ("New Church") Henry Street, 1844.
- Chapel, Kensington, Epis., 1795. *Palmer*. New Organ by Bryceson, opened April, 1813.
- Chapel, Lady Huntingdon's, opened October 6th, 1765. Whitfield preached on the occasion.
- Chapel, Laura, 1796. *Balbwin*. Ceased now to be used as a place of worship.
- Chapel, Margaret's, 1773. [*See Margaret's*].
- Chapel, Moravian, Charlotte Street, opened 1845. Former one in Monmouth Street in 1765.
- Chapel Octagon, opened Oct. 4th, 1767. *Lightholder*.
- Chapel, Penitentiary, opened 1825.
- Chapel, Percy, Charlotte Street, 1854. *H. E. Goodridge*. [*Independent*].
- Chapel, Portland, First Stone July 31st, 1816. *Young*. Vested in Trustees December 24th, 1817. [*Episcopal*].
- Chapel, Primitive Methodist. Built in 1881, at the top of Eastbourne Builder, the late Mr. J. Bladwell.

¹ The first Quakers' Chapel was built in Marchant's Court [now Northumberland Passage, High Street], being the earliest Nonconformist place of worship in the city. [*See Northumberland Place*].

Chapel, Roman Catholic, near St. James's Parade, 1780 [*Gordon Riots*]. In Corn Street, 1788. In 1809, Orchard Street Theatre used as Chapel.

Chapel Row, about 1735.

Chapel, St. John's, 1723, rebuilt 1772. *Killigrew*.

Chapel, St. Mary's, formerly in Queen Square [*see Wood pp. 312-315.*] 1735.

Chapel, Thomas Street [*see T.*]

Chapel, Unitarian, between 1792-5.

Chapel, Wesleyan, New King Street. John Wesley visited Bath in 1738, and held his first meetings in a small room on the west side of Avon Street. The number of his followers, however, increasing, the meeting-house, in Corn Street, now used as a chapel-of-ease to *Trinity Church*, was erected. This also, in a few years, was found insufficient for the congregation, and a piece of ground having been secured on the north side of New King Street, the foundation stone of a new chapel was laid by John Wesley himself, on the 16th Dec., 1776. This Chapel was opened by him March 11th, 1779. [Re-built 1847, improved 1865]. The efforts of many zealous methodists in the establishment of adult and Sunday-schools, appear to have given a stimulus to the cause of the Society in Bath, and a proposal was made to erect an additional Chapel for the convenience of members residing in remote parts of the city—this proposal at first met with great opposition; but by the zeal and energy of several leading members, the sum of £1400 was raised, and the chapel erected opposite Walcot Parade, which was opened for Divine Worship, May 30, 1816.

Charter. The first Charter was granted by King John, 1298. This was obtained through the influence of Bishop Robert Burnell, then Lord Chancellor. [For all essential information on the subject, see King and Watts's valuable book, the *Municipal Records of Bath.*]

Charles Street, 1758.

Charlotte Street, 1838-48.

Chatham Row, formerly Pitt Street, changed name, 1770.

Cheap Street, North side, 1773. In 1791 some old houses were taken down and rebuilt. This street stands upon the site of a street called Sowter Street [see *Abbey Churchyard*].

Chilton Road, 1875-80.

Church, Christ, 1798. *Palmer*.

Inscriptions, and Weights and Diameters of the Bells.

				<i>cwt. qrs. lbs. diam.</i>
1.—“ Sister Anne ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	4 0 17
2.—“ Sister Susan ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	4 1 24
3.—“ Let Christ be known around ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	4 3 23 27½
	Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1867.			
4.—“ And Love where e'er I sound ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	5 2 9 29
	Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1867.			
5.—“ Then shall true joys abound ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	6 1 26 31½
	Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1867.			
6.—“ Before Him lowly fall ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	7 1 9 33½
	William Cary, Founder, Bristol, 1852.			
7.—“ When e'er we lift our call ”	... ..	... ..	... ..	9 0 6 36½
	Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1867.			
8.—“ And praise Him Lord of all.”	... ..	... ..	... ..	12 1 13 40½

“ Hardy gave us,

“ Stainbank made us.

“ January A.D. 1867.”

“ Let those who ring us here

Do so in holy fear,

That Heart and Hands complete,

May for one purpose meet,

And praise our God above,

The God of peace and love.”

Church and Priory, St. John's, Roman Catholic.

The handsome Church of St. John the Evangelist was built by the Roman Catholics, in 1861. It is situated in an open space of ground on the South Parade, having a new street at the west end in a line with Duke street. The design includes a tower and spire, upwards of 200 ft. high, and it is especially remarkable for the

multitude of gables. Taking the north side, we have first the gable of the baptistery, next the gable of the porch, then the three gabled bays of the north aisle, and then the large gable of the transept, with its magnificent circular window. Beyond this are two gables on the side of the Ladye Chapel, and over them the gabled windows of the chancel. The west front has the tower in the centre, with the baptistery and chapel of St. Benedict at the sides. The west entrance is surmounted by the crocketed gable exhibiting some beautiful carvings in the spandril, prominent among which is the eagle, emblematic of St. John, holding a scroll on which is carved "In principio erat verbum." Over this door is a fine window of five lights, with beautiful and graceful tracery. The roof of the chancel is defined externally by a rich cresting of iron, painted and partly gilt, terminating with a large foliated cross at the point of the apse roof. The plan of the church consists of nave, with north and south aisles and transepts, chancel and side chapels, western tower, and baptistery. The nave and aisles together measure 75 ft. by 60 ft. wide; the former is separated from the latter by an arcade of moulded arches, resting on fourteen pillars of polished Devonshire marble, with elaborately carved capitals of Ancaster stone, each capital being a study of natural foliage slightly conventionalised—among which are the holly with buds, the primrose and ferns, the vine and wheat, the passion-flower, the figleaf and fruit, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and the blackberry. In the spandrils between the arches are carved, in *alto-relievo*, demi figures of angels in circular panels, playing upon musical instruments. Over these is a lofty clerestory of eight three-light windows of simple tracery, giving ample light and cheerfulness to the interior. The chancel is lighted

by stained glass windows. The altar is of marble and alabaster, by Mr. Earp, and a very rich work of sculpture. The architect of the building was the late Mr. C. F. Hansom, of Clifton, Bristol; the contractors, Messrs. Bladwell and Ambrose. This church is reckoned one of the finest of those which the Roman Catholics have erected in England during the last few years.

Church, St. Mary, Julian Road, was opened by Cardinal Manning, in the year 1881. The Congregation using that Church originally occupied Portland Chapel, the Priest of which was the Rev. Mr. Baines, whose brother, Dr. Baines of Prior Park, frequently preached. A short interval followed during which the services ceased; then for some years a room in No. 3, Brunswick Place, was used. Afterwards a stable adjoining the Riding School in Montpellier, was adapted as a Chapel and used for many years. This is now Christ Church Hall.

St. Mary's Church was built in accordance with designs by Dunn and Hansom, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It will eventually be extended over the space now occupied by the Fishmonger's Shop adjoining, and a tower and spire will then be built.

Church Street (Royal Crescent), 1825.

Church Street, Abbey, 1760 [parallel with Abbey Street].

Church, Trinity, 1822, Consecrated Dec. 10th. Bell presented by Rev. Stafford Smith [see *Trinity*].

Circus, Royal, designed by *Wood I.*, carried out by his son. Begun 1754; in 1762 it was about two-thirds completed. [See *Malton's Illustrations*].

City View.

Claremont Buildings, 1825.

Claremont Place.

Claremont Road.

Claremont Terrace.

Claverton Lodge, Bathwick Hill, built by the Hon. Frederick Noel, Capt. R.N., in 1828. Now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth Hallett [*see Historic Homes, Second Series, page 7*].

Claverton Manor, built in 1817 by John Vivian, Esq.

Claverton Street, various dates from 1700 to the present.

The River bank on that side from the Old Bridge to the Old Mill was called *The Beach*.¹ [*See Roads*].

Cleveland Place, 1832.

Cleveland Walk, Bathwick, 1841.

Cleveland Villas, 1859, and later.

Coaches and Machines,² Wagons and Wayfarers. The first coach of the better class was called the "Flying Coach," which travelled from Manchester to London in 1754. This coach accomplished the journey in four and a half days, the maximum of speed on the best portion of the road being less than five miles an hour. This "machine" was gradually improved upon by the invention of steel springs, a greater speed being attained, until at the close of the century the maximum speed on the best roads was eight miles an hour, the average in summer being about six miles. Nearly the whole commerce of the

1 On this site the earlier stone trade, in a languid sort of way, was conducted. The stone was brought down from the quarries on sledges, and sent in lighters, and flat-bottomed boats to those parts of the city accessible by river near to the localities where stone was wanted, to Bristol, and other parts. When the Avon was canalized, and the great basin and surrounding wharves were constructed, *The Beach* was gradually built over, and the whole business by degrees transferred to the basin and wharves, called *Allen's Stone Yard*. The blocks were rough dressed on the Down, brought down to the foot of the hill in the trams as far as their own impetus impelled them, and then conveyed to the Stone Yard in improved sledges and shipped chiefly to Bristol, and from thence conveyed to London and other places where they were wanted. This was the beginning of the modern Bath Stone trade. The quarries Allen developed have been long exhausted, but others have been discovered, which in capacity are inexhaustible, and in quality of superior material.

2 "A pair of bootikins (literally a little boot, here meant in derision of two manikins or dandies) will set out to-morrow morning in the *Machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane."—Walpole's Letters, 1 v. 12.

"He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *Machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight." *Thackeray, Virginians*, lxiii.

nation previous to this was carried out by means we can now scarcely realize. All goods were transmitted on the backs of horses, mules, and donkeys. In the localities of large towns rude wheeled carts and sledges did the work.

There are still many persons who love to prate about the "good old times," who are entirely ignorant of what the expression signifies. Such persons never compare the past with the present, and therefore know nothing of the difficulties and privations with which their ancestors, even as late as the close of the last century, had to contend. The history of the various methods of travelling and conveyance is practically the history of the development of the social, commercial, and general interests of the nation, with special relations to the City of Bath. By a singular coincidence it happens that the two great movements which exercised the most important influence upon the national—nay upon the world at large—were begun and in a great measure tested and carried out by the intelligence and the enterprise of two Bath citizens. The work of Ralph Allen in the establishment of the Cross-post system was the first great measure of postal reform. In 1710 all the old Acts relating to the post-office were abrogated, and re-modelled under what was officially called "the Act of Settlement."¹ Under this statute increased powers were given to the post-office authorities, and the service was much improved. This progress, however, arose chiefly from the extension and improvements in the old bridle and post roads. The internal arrangements of the department remained much as they were, notwithstanding the powers the Act gave for the establishment of *cross-posts*, *i.e.* the system of intersecting posts at given times and stations. It was in 1720 that Ralph Allen, whose

¹ It may be well to state that we do not mean *the Act of Settlement*.

experience was gained in his subordinate capacity of clerk in the Bath office¹—experience aided by earnest observation, clear intellect, and a genius for organization—carried out that system. No one knew the defects of the existing method so well as he. Allen proposed to the government to establish cross-posts between Exeter and Chester, going by way of Bristol, Gloucester, and Worcester, connecting in this way the West of England with the Lancashire district and the mail route to Ireland, and giving independent postal inter-communication to all the important towns lying in the direction to be taken. This will illustrate the manner in which the whole country experienced this vast evolution from the old system. Previous to this change, letters passing between neighbouring towns were conveyed by strangely circuitous routes; for instance, letters passing from Cheltenham or Bath for Worcester or Birmingham, required to go first to London, and then sent back by another post-road. This manner of procedure, in the “good old times”—those days of slow locomotion, caused great delays, inconvenience, and a serious loss to business and national progress. All this, it will be remembered, great as was the change and improvement, was still carried on exclusively by horses, there being neither roads nor locomotive vehicles of any kind available. As a matter of fact the policy and methods of Allen rendered the post-office, for the first time, a paying department of state. This development led to the construction of roads [*see Roads*], for general use, to wheel-carts, to stage-wagons,¹ to post-chaises, to stage-coaches, and finally to mail-coaches.

1 At this time the Post Office was a part of old St. Michael's Church (*intra muros*) in St. Michael's Place, and the Post Master was Quash.

2 Local carriers there were none. From the establishment of the Bath Journal and Bath Chronicle the small parcels to villages, within reach of the newsmen, were conveyed by them.

We see the great national work begun by Allen; that work was the natural precursor of what was to follow, and to be also the invention of a distinguished Bath citizen, John Palmer. The coach he designed, or suggested, was lighter than, and a great improvement upon, the "flying" coaches which had been in use some fourteen years.¹ Palmer had frequently experienced in the conduct of the Theatre, of which he was the enterprising lessee, the difficulty of obtaining the services of London "stars" through the dilatoriness of the coach-travelling, and this obvious public want stimulated him to make a general enquiry into the working of the whole postal system. He had formed a clear conception of what was required and how it should be carried out. He memorialised the government; he took means to inform the public; he showed clearly how his plan would economize time and improve a great and indispensable public department. Like Rowland Hill, 60 years later, he was opposed by the post-office authorities who denounced him as a *bore* and a half-crazed enthusiast. The great Pitt (who had represented Bath in two parliaments) saw the importance of the plan, and through his enlightened judgment, Palmer was enabled to carry it into effect. The system, with only such improvements as were afforded by the development of better roads [*see Roads*], lasted until the days of railways.

The coaches throughout the kingdom were numbered in consecutive order. *No. 1* was the first in England, and this coach left The Lamb in Stall Street on August 6th, 1784, and was driven by John Dover (the landlord) as far as Marlborough, John Palmer occupying the "box seat" by his side. The second mail coach was that from Bristol to London, which made its first journey

1 The last stage coach [local] was that which ran from Bath to Wells, 1850-1.

on the 8th of August in the same year, the journey occupying fifteen hours. As the roads gradually improved so the pace increased, until the mails and the crack coaches accomplished an average of nearly eleven miles an hour. At first no outside passengers were conveyed; after 1805, the roads being improved, a seat by the driver's side, and four immediately behind him were allowed.

Wagons.—The earliest of which we have any mention were Wiltshire's,¹ and these, so far as we are enabled to ascertain, were first started about 1750. At first they were very heavy cumbrous things, with very high broad wheels, and travelled very slowly, over such roads as then existed. The journey to London and back occupying a fortnight. These wagons "held their own" until about 1765 when the Machines and Coaches were "put on the road" [the roads then being improved, *see Roads*], when the *Flying Wagons* were started. By this time also several other wagons were set up in rivalry, which were run in all directions. The Flying Wagons carried light goods and a few passengers between the various places where they stopped. The slow wagons in 1787 were occupied from Monday until Friday night in reaching London. Whilst the quicker ones were from Sunday at 6 o'clock p.m., until Wednesday at 7 p.m.

In 1803 another rival was called into existence by which the transit of heavy goods was much facilitated. An advertisement of the period states that :

"Messrs. White and Barnard, of Newbury, by means of such portion of the Kennet and Avon Canal as is finished, by land-carriage, and by the Thames Navigation, conveys goods from Bristol to London, and all the intermediate places; also by means of adjoining Canals, send

¹ The first of this eminent firm was John Wiltshire, son of Walter, the lessee of the Lower Rooms. He employed Wood to build Shockerwick House; the next was Walter, the friend of Gainsborough; the third and last being John, by whom the business was given up on the death of his father.

them on to Basingstoke, Andover, Southampton, Portsmouth, &c. The Rates of Conveyance are thus rendered more fully under the price that they can be afforded by wagon. Mr. John Salmon, on the Quay, Bath, is Messrs. White and Barnard's agent, and takes charge of goods required to be sent by this new communication." In 1810 the canal was opened to Bath [see Canal].

The earliest records we have respecting the "Flying Machines" and "Post Coaches" date from 1765.¹ The Flying Machine was constructed to carry six inside, with no outside passengers. It was a clumsy thing, built on strong springs, adapted to the rough roads. 'Two days' journeying was enough for the strongest traveller, especially as the inns afforded few of the comforts of the present day. Travelling, moreover, was very costly, and was therefore confined almost exclusively to the wealthy. When visitors came to Bath, remembering that in getting here they had passed through much tribulation, they were as a rule in no hurry to leave it. But whatever the difficulties, fatigue, and expense may have been in the London journey, they were small in comparison with the journey into Wales, even as late as 1803.² The

¹ Simultaneously with the London service there was an organized system, also in connection with the provincial cities and towns, ensuring a continuity of communications with distant places.

2 DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS, &c.—

When to pass over at Aust and the New Passage, between England & Wales :

The Passage over this great river (*Severn*) is of vast importance; and those who have occasion to cross over either of the passages, are desired to observe, that the time of high water at Aust Passage is nearly the same as at Bristol Quay, and at the New Passage near one hour sooner; and the hours of passage, at both places, are, if the wind be northerly, any time for five hours before, and if southerly or westwardly, for seven hours after high-water, at each place respectively. The time of high water at Bristol Quay, every morning and afternoon for the following week, may always be seen in the Bristol newspapers, published Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the variation from one day to another is about 50 minutes.

Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages :

A coach with six horses, 18s.; Ditto, with four horses, 16s.; Ditto with two horses, 14s.; A man, woman, or child, 9d. each.; A man and horse, 1s. 6d.; A single horse, 1s.; Beasts, 6d. each; Sheep and Hogs, 3s. 4d. a score.

Small Boats at 5s. the boat, and 1s. each passenger, at any hour.

Post Coach was in form and build something like the old post chaise, but much heavier. It was built upon the old fashioned *C* springs, *i.e.* a strongly welded elastic steel body in the form of the letter *C* fixed in the framework of the carriage; to these were attached leather bands, from which the body of the carriage was literally suspended. The post coach was well adapted to the rough roads, yielding to every jolt and always preserving its equilibrium. These post coaches were gradually transformed into the coach which in due course superseded the machines altogether.

At the close of the century the firm of Tanner and Baylis was established, whose chief offices were at Bristol (Bell Inn); Bath, 20, Corn Street; Cheltenham, Winchcombe Street; Gloucester, Westgate Street; London, 35, Whitecross Street, Cripplegate. For heavy goods they used a large four-wheel vehicle of vast size, which they called a *Fly-Wagon*, drawn by eight horses, two abreast. These wagons occupied two days each way, those travelling to Bristol being altogether distinct from those going to Cheltenham and Gloucester. The cost of sending merchandise by these wagons was about eight times as much as similar goods would now cost by rail to the same destinations. The same firm, at the same time, put a series of *Fly-Vans* on the same lines of road which occupied twenty horses each way between London and Bristol and between London and Gloucester. These Vans were in shape and size similar to a small modern "bus." They were built on springs, drawn by four horses, driven by a coachman on a small driving seat, with a guard in a small "dickey" behind. Passengers by coach and mail sent their heavier luggage by these and similar vans, by which also small articles of commerce and merchandize were conveyed to the several

places where there was a change of horses. All parcels above the value of five pounds were declared and paid for by a special rate.

The "Inns and Taverns" in Bath, which were the head-quarters of the machines, coaches, etc., in 1775, were the White Lion (Arnold), Three Tuns (Dobson), Christopher (East), Greyhound & Shakspeare (Williams), Castle (Cook), Saracen's Head (Davis), Lamb (Dover), Angel, near the Old Bridge (Taylor), Full Moon (Edwards). The fare by the Machines and Post Coaches was £1 : 8s. and 1½d. per lb. for all luggage exceeding 14 lbs.

The arrival and departure of the mails and coaches, from 1810 to late in the thirties, was a very animated scene at most of the inns on the road, but the chief interest on the Bath Road¹ was concentrated on the fine open area opposite the York House in Bath. There the citizens assembled two or three times a day to welcome fresh arrivals, or to bid adieu to parting guests or relatives. Here the gossips discussed the latest news, and the visitors eagerly awaited the packets and parcels which should contain the latest intelligence from their homes and families. It was an every-day occurrence to see ten or a dozen coaches arriving at and starting from this famous locality twice or three times a day.

College, Bath, established 1877, by a proprietary body. The estate was called *Vellore*; the house, which was built half-a-century ago by General Augustus Andrews, is the central building and the residence of the Head Master, T. W. Dunn, Esq. The College comprehends

¹ The reader, or modern *whip*, who wants to know more of the *Bath Road*, its more famous coachmen and characters, inns and landlords, men and manners, especially in relation to a later period than that to which we have for the most part referred, may take up "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by Mr. Tristram, in which they will find ample amusement and useful information.

the Somersetshire College, formerly carried on in the Circus [1855], as well as the Sydney College [Sydney Gardens Mansion, 1877].

College, Partis, 1826 [*see pages 164-5*].

College Road.

College View.

Combe Down Church, Consecrated June 29th, 1835.

Corn Street, 1770.

Cornwell Buildings (Walcot Street), 1762. A corruption of Carn Well [*see Cold Springs*].

Corridor, opened 1825. *Goodridge*.

Court in Hull's Garden erroneously called Bull's Garden, 1720. Hull was a shoemaker, and the site was leased to him in 1583.

Cranwells. The seat of Jerom Murch, Esq., D.L., J.P.

Mr. Murch, six times Mayor of the city, each occasion having been distinguished by some enduring services to the city. Those services are too numerous and important to be enumerated in a work of this nature, but they will form an interesting chapter in Bath History, at, we hope, a distant day.

Bath is said by the majority of writers to be distinguished above almost all English cities by its scenic beauty, and the variety and contrasts by which it is characterized; there are indeed just those contrasts which are indispensable to harmony. There are the gentle undulating eminences, such as Prior Park; the rugged Beechen Cliff; the bold verdure-clad Beacon Hill; itself "an inferior depression" of Lausdown—with its widely extended but exquisite ridges, commanding on each side enchanting landscapes; the combes and valleys; the dells;—all these realize the Laureate's Picture:—

"Here are cool mosses deep,
And through the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep."

Then there are the smaller hills which nestle as it were under the very wings of the mountain. The site of Cranwells (a term synonymous with Carn Wells) is on one of those south-western spurs, which give prominence without exposure, and repose without sameness. The grounds are well and picturesquely planted with fine *Conifers* and other trees admirably arranged.

The plan of the house was intentionally copied from that of Inigo Jones's design for Widcombe House, and is an Italian adaptation of the Ionic Order. The mansion consists of two stories, divided into bays by pilasters, which carry each a bold cornice and open parapet. There is a very good library of modern books. Handsome terraces surround the house towards its chief fronts. Messrs. Wilson and Fuller were the architects, and the house was built by Mr. Willcox about 44 years ago.

Crescent, Camden [*see Camden*].

Crescent, Royal, First Stone, May 17th, 1767. *Wood II.*

Crescent, Lansdown, building in 1788, Place, East and West, contemporary; finished 1793. *Baldwin.*

Cross Lane, 1729. Leading from Monmouth street to Kingsmead. Built in form of a cross, 1729. *Strahan.*

Crowe Hall, Widecombe Hill, the residence of H. W. Tugwell, Esq. The house originally was a plain structure, erected about 1760 by a lady named Crowe, who died in 1792. In the early part of the present century the house, and grounds in which it stands, were purchased by Mr. Tugwell, grandfather of the present owner. The front of the house, looking into one of those lovely terraced gardens, now only too rare, has from time to time undergone great changes. From it the prospect is exceedingly lovely, presenting the reverse picture from that to be seen at Prior Park. The entrance at the south-east has a fine portico, and

the interior is arranged with admirable judgment. The hall or grand saloon is remarkably good. Mr. Tugwell, unlike Mr. Beckford, has not sought after the difficult, the unattainable, the exclusive, merely to gratify the sense of property, but everything is what it ought to be, and works of art are brought together, not as a collection in a museum, not as mere expensive curiosities, not to gratify the taste of the *bijoutier* or *virtuoso*, but as things that appeal to the imagination, things of general and lasting interest. This is moreover true in that it applies to every part of the house. Apparent everywhere we have the good taste of Horace Walpole, with none of his tawdriness. Marqueterie, china, carving in sufficient variety and judiciously distributed, so that nothing palls upon the taste or fatigues the eye. Pictures, well chosen, by Gwillon, Salvin, Barnoir, Hardy, Leader, Müller, well arranged, with a large and choice collection of water-colour drawings.

DANCE'S Court, James Street, 1775.

Daniel Street, 1810.

Darlington Street, 1810. Leases 1791.

Darlington Place, 1819-25.

Dead Mills, The, Lower Swainswick.—For many generations the current tradition has associated these Mills with the Battle of Lansdown. Guide writers, and local historians even, have attempted to show that the wounded from Waller's army were carried to this place after the battle. The only *raison d'être* for the supposition rests upon the name, *Dead Mills*. The impossibility of the thing has been not only demonstrated, but the origin of the name clearly elucidated. In the 16th

century, on the same site, there was a *falling mill*, that is a mill, in which the process of *falling* or bringing up the surface of the cloth after it left the hands of the weaver in its rough state. The position of the mill with the grounds around are proofs of its importance. The earliest tenant that can be traced is JOHANNES DEDEMULL. The latter, in all probability, is a corruption of *De la Mull*, i.e. *of the Mill*. Dead Mills is, therefore, manifestly a corruption of Dedemull. Many names are similarly revealed in the Swainswick Roll of Tenants.¹

Devonshire Buildings and Place, about 1804.

Devonshire Terrace.

Devonshire Villas.

Directory. The first Bath Directory was published in 1800, by G. Robbison, 9, Bridge Street. It was thus announced: "The population of Bath has, of late years, so much increased, its trade so much augmented, and its intercourse with every part of the kingdom so considerably extended, that a Local Directory appears to be absolutely necessary for the convenience not only of its inhabitants, but of the public at large."

Dispensary, Lower Borough Walls.

Dolemeads, between 1735 and 1770. The earliest portion was that surrounding the basin and stone yard, built by Ralph Allen, on the site of the old *withy beds*.

Dorchester Street, 1758.

Doric House [*see Sion Hill*].

Duke Street, 1727, so called after the Duke of Kingston.

Wood.

Dunsford Place, 1825.

¹ Annals of the Parish of Swainswick. By R. E. M. Peach, 1890.

EASTBOURNE. Thirty-two houses, begun 1879, by Mr. J. Roch, builder, of Larkhall. The land being a part of the Rivers Estate, held on lease by the late Wm. Seymour. The houses face the Claremont Road northward. The first are four villas looking eastward, and are called Eastbourne Villas. Builder, Mr. Emery, of Walcot Street.

Eastville. Twenty-three pleasantly situated houses, facing south east, with road-way entrance front and back [1881]. The land was the leasehold property of the late Wm. Seymour. Leased to various builders, first of whom was the late Mr. Solomon Francis.

Eden Terrace, Larkhall. Twenty houses facing south east, standing in blocks of five. Begun in the year 1890. Entrance from Dafford's Buildings as well as Eldon Place. Builder, Mr. T. Robbins.

Edgar Buildings, site formerly called the *Town Acre*, Leases 1762.

Edward Street, 1791.

Elm Place.

Entry Hill. Some 50 years or more ago popularly called *Antony Hill*, on a site of land containing 12 acres. On this site there are five houses, built in 1827 by Mr. Richard Else, a solicitor. The architect was the late Mr. Edward Davis, a pupil of Sir John Soane. The houses are in the late Gothic style, are well and substantially built, and are approached by a private road, from the Old Warminster Road [see Roads] between two vermicular stone pillars. One of the five houses is called *Granville*, a designation involving more ingenuity than honour to the parties concerned. The architect of the houses was employed at the same time to repair the Monument on Lansdown, and when this was done

the historic emblems¹ from the east side were removed, and placed in one of the facades of the house [*see Monument*]. By whose authority does not appear.

Evelyn Street² was the name of a street proposed, and given in the Map of 1810, on the site of Stanley Road.

It was to have been so called to commemorate the connection of the Pierrepont-Evelyn family with Bath. [*See Hoare's Modern Wills, Hundred of Alderbury and Everley, with Pedigree*]. Jane Evelyn married in Bath, 1772. Eye Infirmary, opened 1811.

FAIRFIELD Road. Fairfield estate the property of T. H. Delabère May, Esq.

Fairfield Villas.

Fire-engine first kept in Bath, 1741. We cannot tell what kind of an engine it was, except that it was not too large to enter the large door of the Abbey, for in the sacred edifice it was kept! According to a minute of the vestry it was paid for by the parish. "June 8, 1747, a fire-engine to be purchased for the use of the parish, provided the parish of St. James does the same." It *did* the same, but it is not stated where the engine was kept.

¹ The arms of England resting on the joint arms of the Duke of Albermarle and the Earl of Bath, Sir Bevil's son, with military ornaments under them, adorn the right side of the body of the pedestal, and were intended to allude to the restoration of King Charles II. The left side has a bas-relief alluding to the actions of Lord Lansdown in Hungary, consisting of military trophies; the Granville arms, borne on a Roman eagle, with inscriptions, and the date September 12th, 1683, occupy the centre.

On the north tablet are the following lines:—

"Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompass'd round he victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
Till all his purple current dry'd and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd *Granville's* ashes stand?
The grandsire fills the seas, and thou the land."

Martin Levellen, 1643.

² There was also an Evelyn Street leading from the North Parade to the Abbey Green, afterwards called Lilliput Alley.

Fish Cross Lane¹ was a narrow passage from High Street through the Eastgate to Stall Boat Quay, at the bottom of Slippery Lane, or Boat Stall Lane, into which it led. Fives Court, from 1692 until 1723, outside the Westgate.

Flys. The earliest horse vehicle let for public hire was the old two-horse hackney coach. This was first licensed and used in 1815, and was superseded by the modern *Fly*² in 1831, which then became the ordinary street conveyance. At first only a few occupied the stands or plied for hire in the streets, but by degrees it was found necessary to increase their number for the needs of the public. In 1830, a citizen named *Ewens*, living in the Sawclose, and carrying on the business of a tinman, invented or made the body of the first *Fly* seen in the city. It was made of tin, modelled, framed, and fitted upon the ordinary wooden wheels. This novel vehicle was drawn down Pulteney Street and up Bathwick Hill, to the amusement of a large number of people. *Ewens* was one of the early Sunday School teachers, being one of four who by turns visited the Wick Schools every Sunday, and was a highly estimable man. The first fly-stand in Bath was laid out in 1830, in Laura Place.

Foss Lane was of ancient date. It extended from Barton Street nearly to the site of George Street, then took an easterly course, skirting the Vineyards to Walcot Street—the Roman Road.

¹ Once a spacious walk under the city wall between the North and East Gates, at the south end of which was a cross. Near this cross the river fish were sold. A ducking stool near it for the punishment of disorderly fishwives and other women. There was a ferry communicating with Bathwick. The Quay was 238 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and contained 13 houses, portions of which are now used as slaughter-houses.

² The term *Fly* was originally applied in derision. In Wright's *Brighton Ambulator*, 1818, he states that in 1816 a four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by a man and an assistant, was first denominated *Fly*, by a gentleman at the Pavilion. This manual machine developed into "the light carriage formed for rapid motion."

Fountain Buildings, 1770. *Wood II.* So called from the Fountain or Conduit near.¹ The ground on which they stood was Wærborough Mead, which formed part of the Town Acre in the centre of the present road.

Fourfield Place. [*See Lyncombe Hill.*]

Fourfield Terrace. [*See Lyncombe Hill.*]

Freemasons' Hall, York Street, First Stone by Duke of Sussex, Aug. 4th, 1817. *Wilkins.* Opened by Duke of Sussex, Sept. 24th, 1819. [Now the Chapel of the Society of Friends].

Freemasons' Hall, Old Orchard Street Theatre. [*See Theatre*].

Friends' Meeting House, St. James's Parade, 1804. [*See Chapels*].

Frog Lane, so called from a Spring of Mineral Water in it. *Wood*, p. 329; Broad Street. Presbyterian Chapel [*see Northumberland Place*].

GALLOWAYS'S Buildings, 1735. [*See Parades.*]

Garfield Terrace. Consisting of five houses, facing Dafford Street. Mr. T. Robbins, of Upper Dover Street, builder. Mr. Gould, ground lessee.

Gascoyne Place, or Sawelose,² 1789.

1 Not the present one, which was erected by the Bath Licensed Victuallers and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in 1860.

2 Formerly called Gascoyn's Rampier, an interesting part of the City Walls. The area for many years was used in common by the citizens as a place for sawing timber, and hence the name. When the walls were demolished, the area was enlarged and used as a live cattle market. In 1789 it was again enlarged, and some of the present houses built, when it ceased to be used as a market. In 1723 a cock-pit was erected on the south side, and continued for many years. In 17— The Inn, called the *Garrick's Head* was built and occupied originally by Beau Nash, as his private residence, with great state. After his costly law suit with Wiltshire, he removed to the next house to economize. Here he died, and in this house his furniture and effects were sold, Nov. 6th, 1766.—

[*See Historic Houses, Article Nash.*]

Gas, City Lighted by, Sept. 30th, 1819. Outer parts of Walcot, 1829.

Gas Lights.—

Bath Gas Light Bill read a second time, Feb. 23rd, 1818.

Passed in the House of Commons March 15th, 1818. and read first time in the House of Lords.

Passed the House of Lords, March 19th, 1818.

Received the Royal Assent, May 8th.

Laying the pipes, July 15th, 1818.

Gates, City.

The best description of the Gates will be found in *Wood's Bath*, edition 1749, pages 322, 326. *Thoughts on Bath as a Roman City*, by Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., 1891.

The East Gate is still standing. This and the Ham Gate were merely portals for people on foot. The North, South, and West Gates were the ordinary means of ingress and egress for commerce, and for the citizens and others from the time of opening until the curfew tolled at night, when they were closed, and all traffic ceased. If any stragglers were left outside or inside the gates, they could get in or go out by one of the two portals—the East Gate or the Ham Gate. The East Gate led to the upper or St. Michael's suburb, by way of Slippery Lane, whilst the Ham Gate served the same purpose in relation to the lower part of the city, and the southern and western suburbs. There were a few other small portals in the walls at intervals—one near Gascoyne's Rampier, and one near the Lower Borough Walls, and another near Coek Lane; these in earlier times were rigidly closed at night.

The Ham Gate was a small gate in the wall, similar in size and form to the East Gate. It occupied that

part of the wall which skirted the Ham, and was approached from Stall Street by Lear Lane and Lear Lands, now partly represented by Weymouth Street and a small open space beyond [*see Ambury and Hospital*].

"The Corporation have ordered avenues to be made by the side of the Gates of the City (that at West Gate being already begun), for the more agreeable passing of people on foot, it being found greatly inconvenient before, by reason of coaches, horses, etc., which greatly annoyed those who were obliged to pass through in a hurry."—*B.J.*, January 8th, 1753.

In the *Bath Chronicle* of March 15th, 1764, is an advertisement for the sale of fruit trees growing in a garden adjoining the West Gate.

"We have the pleasure to inform our readers that workmen begun to pull down Westgate House on Monday last by order of Mr. Clutterbuck, our worthy Town Clerk."—*B.C.*, February 22nd, 1776.

"We hear that the South and North Gates of this city will be pulled down to make the streets more commodious, and the Corporation are also causing the bridge to be made wider for passing of carriages," etc.—*B.J.*, July 27th, 1754. [*Old Bridge*].

"Last week the North Gate of this city was pulled down, as well as the houses on each side, in order to make the avenue more commodious, which before was very narrow. The late useful and great alterations made in the widening the bridge, the making the avenues leading to this city more convenient for passing, etc., etc., must redound to the honour of the present members of the Corporation to latest posterity."—*B.J.*, March 3rd, 1755. [*Latest posterity!*].

"The Westgate Inn, opened near the spot where the West Gate stood. In 1572 the house here mentioned

was Westgate House, re-built and made commodious enough to lodge the royal family on their visits to Bath. In 1553 it was granted to the Grammar School, and was afterwards enlarged to a mansion, and used as a palace for James II., in 1687, and for the Princess Amelia, in 1728, and the Prince of Orange in 1734. At the period of its removal it was the property of Mr. Clutterbuck, the Town Clerk,¹ who generously gave it up for the benefit of the city."—*B.C.*, February 1st, 1776.

Gay Street, completed 1762, designed by *Wood I.*, built by *Wood II.*

George Street, Milsom Street, 1730. Originally there were only five small houses, which have been long since removed, and the present handsome street built.

George Street, Bathwick, 1812. The site which included Adelaide Place, taken by Thomas Cottle, June 24th, 1812.

Gibbs's Court, 1770.

Gloucester Place.

Gloucester Street.

Gordon Road, 1886.

Gordon Terrace.

Grammar School, founded 1552. [*See St. Mary's Church intra muros.*]

Grammar School, present building, 1750. *Wood.*

Grange The. The residence of Mr. Alderman Chaffin, J.P. built in 1864, style modern Gothic. It stands on a

¹ None will question Mr. Clutterbuck's generosity, for doubtless at the time the removal of the gate and the house was deemed indispensable. We may, however, doubt whether the sacrifice was not an unmitigated act of vandalism. The house was, not only from its historic interest, but from its intrinsic beauty, worthy of preservation. The gate, too, if not so imposing as the South Gate, was the most famous in the city, having been identified with all the great medieval and modern events connected with the city.

This house has been frequently confounded with the gate, which was repaired at the same time.

sloping eminence¹ under the shadow of Lansdown, and commands from three sides views of singularly picturesque beauty. The estate consists of fifty acres of finely timbered pasture land, on which, under the intelligent and enthusiastic ardour of the owner (whom we must compare with the "Grower" in Blackmore's famous novel) a choice and large collection of *Conifers* and other valuable trees has been cultivated. The Vineries are superb, the appliances of every kind perfect, the result being the production of grapes with which we have scarcely seen any that are comparable. As an exhibitor, Alderman Chaffin holds a position of the first rank.

One is reminded of Charles Lamb's lines :—

"What wondrous life is this I lead?
 Rich apples drop about my head;
 The luscious clusters of the vine
 Upon my mouth do crush their wine,
 The nectarine and curious peach
 Into my hands themselves do reach!"

Gratious Street, a street once leading from Broad Street to Walcot Street, built by a person who owned the name of Gratious Stride, in 1729.

Gravel Walk, parallel with Park, opened 1789.

Great Bedford Street [*see St. James's Square*].

Green Street,² completed about 1717. No. 14 is an early Georgian House, about 1710. [*See Plumbtree Lane, Old Streets*].

Green Park, between 1792-5.

Greenway Lane [*see Roads*].

1 On this slope a vineyard of considerable extent was cultivated, from which large quantities of wine were made. This vineyard was planted, we judge, about the same period as that referred to in article *Vineyards*, but survived it some years, being in full cultivation in 1742, and perhaps almost to the end of the century.

2 Name derived from the Bowling Green, referred to generally as the "Old Bowling Green." [*See Wood, p. 232*].

Great Western Railway,¹ 1842, at the same time the road from Pierrepont Street to the station was made.

[*see Railways*].

Grosvenor Villas. Semi-detached villas, facing Claremont Road, looking south. Built 1890, by Mr. G. Powney, local builder.

Grove, Orange [*see O*].

Grove Street and Cheapside, 1791.

Grosvenor Place,² 1791. [The house, 23, gardens, and ground beyond, were designed as the Grosvenor Gardens and Hotel, to be called *Vauxhall*, but never used as such. The house was for many years used as, and called, *The Grosvenor College*. It is now a Ladies' School].

Guides. The first Bath Guide was published by Pope, the predecessor of Cruttwell, either in 1761 or 1762. The third edition in 1764 was issued by the latter, who published several editions subsequently, the latest being in 1803.

Guinea Lane, 1770.

Guildhall—

We can trace two Guildhalls, previous to the present structure, namely, that erected by Inigo Jones, in 1625, and a small mean building which occupied the same site, but of which nothing more is known than the fact that the old Miracle Plays were enacted therein. That by

¹ The station connected with this railway has been long quite inadequate to the wants of so important a city as Bath. Through the vigorous and able representations of the late mayor (Mr. Murch) backed by the Town Council and the citizens at large, the Chairman of the G.W.R. Co., on behalf of the directors and himself, fully recognizes that the time has arrived when ample and fitting accommodation must be made for Bath, the business of which is, in extent and importance, second only to Bristol, on the main line. The sum of £20,000 is to be expended.

² At the end, the narrow road now leading to the bridge was called *The End of the World*.

Inigo Jones was a quaint structure, built partly of Bath stone, partly of wood and lath and plaster. The building, standing due north and south, consisted of one long chamber with offices for the corporate body and magisterial business. It rested upon stone piers, and was, says Wood, "of the Doric and Ionic orders, placed one upon another, and was formed upon an area of two squares and a half. The clear hall was also a figure of two squares and a half, and so was the side front. The end front was a perfect square." The lower part of each side of the building was composed of six arches, each end containing two of the like apertures, whereby a pillar instead of an arch made the central part of every front, a style the great architect is said to have borrowed from ancient examples.

In the two upper recesses of the end front facing the south, there is a statue of King Coil, the legendary British King, whose reign, Wood seriously tells us, began A.D. 125. Beneath these, on the plinth above the ground arches on each side, were the city arms, with an urn in the centre. At the opposite or north end, Wood tells us, there was "a heap of ornamental work, well put together, under the direction of one Killigrew, a joiner, who laid his apron aside about the year 1719, and I can only say thus much of them that they incumber rather than adorn an handsome old edifice." This last remark is borne out by the section of the building which is preserved in the old drawings. The hall or principal chamber was adorned by numerous portraits, presented by Marshal Wade, of himself and citizens, mayors, aldermen, and councillors, besides those presented by Frederick, Prince of Wales, of himself and the Princess. After Wood's death others were added. The best of

these pictures are now in the Guildhall, whilst the "rubbish" encumber an upper chamber.

The first stone of the present building was laid in 1766. Some interruptions occurring in its progress, the undertaking was discontinued until the year 1775, when fresh designs were made for the edifice by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, who was employed to carry them into execution. The structure exhibits two handsome fronts: one towards the street, the other towards the markets.¹ Of these the latter is, perhaps, the more simply elegant of the two; but being obscured by the buildings of the market, its beauties are not noticed. A large and convenient kitchen forms the basement storey of the building; the ground-floor consists of a vestibule, a judiciary-room, a drawing-room for the mayor, the town-clerk's office, a treasurer's office, a record-room, and a lobby near the grand staircase. Above this rise the principal storeys, where we find a common-council room; and adjoining it is a banqueting or ball room of admirable proportions. This room is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 31 feet high; the walls are ornamented with several full-length portraits of royal and noble personages; amongst them is that of His Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, who, in testimony of his grateful sense of the attention paid to him by the Mayor and Corporation of Bath, presented them with a magnificent silver-gilt cup and salver, the former of which sometimes passes round at public entertainments, previous to a loyal toast, with great respect and ceremony.

At the time of writing, the necessity and desirableness of acquiring property (White Lion, etc.) north of the present buildings, for the purpose of extending the Guildhall and the rest of the Municipal Offices, is decided upon, and

¹ The present markets were erected in 1863, under the direction of Messrs. Hicks and Isaac, and the sooner they are removed the better

will, doubtless be carried out. Such a course will not only add to the dignity and beauty of Bath, but will meet a want long felt as the result of the growing business of the city. A large site has been acquired on each side of the Guildhall, the contracts for which have been signed. These sites will afford scope not only for the exercise of architectural taste and even grandeur, but for the much needed accommodation for public business. Moreover, in a city like Bath, which is increasing in importance every year, there should be a potential provision made for the future expansion of public business, and this desirable result is likely to be attained.

The author of the selected design for the new Municipal Buildings is Mr. J. M. Brydon (of London), F.R.I.B., who, more than the other competitors, has closely followed the lines and *motif* of the present Guildhall, which is a freely treated *renaissance* design of the last century. Mr. Brydon's design, if it is ever fully realized in stone and mortar, retains the present Guildhall as a central and dominant feature, flanked on either side by lower abutting façades, which recede and are terminated by wings rising to the same height as the horizontal lines of strings and cornices of the present Guildhall, capped with dwarf turrets, which are carried higher than the level of the central part. Except for the doubtful improvement and emphasising of these parts of the elevation it is difficult to discover any use for these expensive accessories. No doubt the architect is much fettered with the details and design of the present Town Hall, but the long straight flanking façades would have been improved if they had been broken up by another central projection. For public convenience both of the extreme corners of the building are rounded off on a considerable curve, though with some detriment to the dignity of the elevation, and perhaps loss to the convenience

of the plan. Indeed Mr. Brydon cannot be altogether congratulated on his solution of the difficulty of dealing with a curved frontage, in this particular style of architecture, and the carved figure subjects he has introduced between the heads of the first and eills of the second floor windows too obviously direct attention to the weak parts of his design. The plan is thoughtfully conceived, the old edifice remaining almost intact. The Mayor's room is to be used for Justices, the Town Clerk's room for a cloak room for ladies, and the unsightly Mayor's office is thrown into the entrance hall. The Treasurer's office is to be the Magistrates' Room, the Sessions Court and familiar staircase remaining. At the foot of this staircase, in a direct South line, is planned a corridor about 8 feet wide, connecting the present building with the new entrance and staircase at the rounded corner. From this passage towards the Market Place are arranged rooms for the legal Profession, two for the Justices' Clerk, and others for male and female witnesses. It is to be hoped this corridor will be sufficiently lighted. At the back of it (facing the Market) is the new Police Court. At a right angle to the front another corridor, with its end to the East, provides access to two offices for the Engineer, with plan room, a room for Counsel, and public lavatories and entrance from the Market.

A new staircase in communication with the new entrance at the rounded corner leads to the first floor, which provides the following accommodation. Towards the Market Place, the Mayor's parlour, Committee room, and three large rooms for the Town Clerk, which also occupy the rounded corner, and part of the South front. A new Council Chamber is arranged at the rear overlooking the Market, over the new Police Court. In the South wing are two offices for the Treasurer, and public lavatories.

The present Banqueting Room remains, and the Council Chamber is to be used as a Committee Room.

It may be doubted whether the offices for the Town Clerk or Treasurer would not be more usefully placed on the ground instead of the first floor, whilst the City Engineer may well occupy rooms on the first floor.

No plan is shewn in the new wing to the North and East of the present building allotted to the School of Art. Such a provision is devoutly to be wished for in the interests of art and for the honour of the city. The entrance to the present Market in this proposed building is not well arranged. The cost of the scheme is estimated at from £22,500 to £25,000.

The present markets have not of late years been a success, and a large portion of them might, with advantage, be pulled down.

- H**AMPTON Row, first house, 1818.
 Harington Place, 1728, so called after the distinguished physician, Dr. Henry Harington.
 Harley Street, 1825.
 Harris's Court, 1767.
 Hatfield Place, 1800.
 Hay Hill [*see Vineyards*].
 Hayes, South, 1800. Wood gives a very far-fetched derivation for Hayes.¹
 Hayes, Lower, 1790.
 Hayes, Upper East, 1770-1.

¹ Hayes is a corruption of *hay* or *haigh*, a place surrounded by a hedge, *i.e.* a field or an enclosure. Park is of kindred meaning, although it implies in the present day a place of greater dignity

Hayesfield Park, 1875.

Henrietta Road, 1817.

Henrietta Street, 1791. Leases 1788.

Henrietta Villas, 1841-1855.

Henry Street [*see Pierrepoint Street*].

Hermitage, built by Philip Thicknesse about 1770. He sold it to his son, Lord Audley, by whom it was enlarged.

It has since been further extended. [*See Historic Houses*].

Hetling Court, opened either in 1770 or 1771. William Hetling, whose name is associated with Hungerford House, was the son of Ernest Hetling and Rachel his wife, born 1747-8 and baptised Feb. 26. In 1767 he married Eleanor Rishton, by whom he had a son, Thomas, born 1768. W. Hetling was a successful Wine Merchant, who began business very early in life at Hungerford House, and hence *Hetling* superseded the historic title, whilst the Court and the Pump-room near were also called after his name. [*See Hungerford House*.]

High Street, 1760 to 1770.

High Street; Lease of White Lion, 1781. [This was not the Lion referred to in Ancient Hotels.]

Highbury Almshouses.

Holburne Museum, Charlotte Street, 1891.

Holloway [*see page 103, Fosse Road*]. It is impossible to state with any accuracy when the houses were built, and, if ascertained, the dates would be devoid of interest; they are mostly modern. The historical and archæological associations are alone worthy of note. [For Historical Associations, *see p. 202*.]

Hooper's Court, March 5th, 1772.

Horticulture—

“—Where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their foliage bear.”

One of the most important industries of Bath and its neighbourhood is that of horticulture. Nature lends herself to the culture of the garden and the orchard, not only by reason of the soil, but especially through the sloping positions, chiefly in a southerly direction. Of these advantages, enterprising firms as well as private ladies and gentlemen have availed themselves. During the last thirty years no art has made greater advancement than horticulture,¹ and it may be observed that amongst the various elements which contribute to the prosperity,

ERRATA IN ARTICLE "HORTICULTURE."

For *Cæsapiuia* read *Cæsalpinia*, note on page 79.

„ leguminus „ *leguminous*, „ „

our city, whose grounds and gardens are worthy of attention and some a few words of special note from ourselves. What especially strikes an observer not familiar with large gardens and the operations connected therewith, is the large employment of skilled labour. With almost entire ignorance of operations of this nature, an ignorance we share probably with the bulk of our neighbours, we have sought recently to know something more of them, not only as an industry, but as an art, both in relation to the present and the past. It is quite within the limits of truth when we say that not only is high class garden culture increased six fold during the past half century, but that its development by skill, experiments, and watchful intelligence, has been in commensurate proportion. We felt some diffidence in seeking the information we required, but on making known our wants and avowing our ignorance to Messrs. Cooling,

¹ Under which head are combined the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables.

they kindly and courteously offered to supply the former and with good breeding ignored the latter.

We first visited the upper grounds, in the hamlet of Bailbrook, under the protecting shadow of Solsbury, and sloping down almost to the road. This ground consists of about ten acres, and in it are propagated and cultivated, chiefly fruit and hardy plants. What interested us so much was the ingenious method of planting at right-angles, by which a perfect system of protection from the cold winter blasts is achieved. This system was adopted in the old vineyards. After passing from the upper we crossed the road and entered the lower nursery, which, about the same area as the upper, slopes down almost to the banks of the Avon. The first feature we observed was the manner in which the protecting fences are grown.¹ These are the *Fagus*, or Hedge Beech, the foliage of which is rich green in the summer, and a beautiful yellow in the winter, and therefore, whilst shielding the delicate plants from the east winds, in no respect detracts from the beauty of the garden.

Roses and fruit trees are principally grown—the collection of the former being considered one of the most complete extant, as not only are the roses in fashion to-day cultivated, but a curious and varied collection of the old kinds and species known years ago. Large quantities are grown in pots under glass, as well as in the open ground, and a short description of the methods of propagating may not be uninteresting. Under glass, roses are increased either by being grafted or grown from cuttings; the former is the most rapid method and and that usually adopted for increasing the stock of any

¹ In the West Indies, these fences are composed of the *Casapinia pulcherrima* a large flowered leguminous shrub, sometimes called *flower-pride*, which makes a beautiful fence or hedge.

new or other variety which is in demand ; a small piece with a single eye of the kind to be grafted is closely united to a seedling wild dog rose which has been previously established in a very small pot, this is then placed in a closed frame upon strong bottom heat, and in the course of ten days or a fortnight the eye bursts into life, and the tiny rose then begins to grow. It is then taken out of the frame, potted into a larger size pot, and with great care gradually grown on in the houses, until in about four or five months from the time of grafting, a fair size rose tree, very probably in bloom, is ready for sale. Roses are also cultivated from cuttings taken and grown in a similar manner to the geranium; but many of the choice varieties do not make good plants in this way, and have to be increased by grafting, as described, or by budding out of doors. The latter operation takes place during the summer months, and visitors to the nurseries at any time from June to September will see it in progress.

What struck us very much in the course of our observations was the large number of persons employed, and the expert manner in which every operation of potting, grafting, and budding was effected. Whilst observing nature, we were impressed with its first law in all we saw—*order*.

What we saw on the occasion is doubtless typical of other establishments of a similar kind which flourish around us on the warm and sheltered slopes.

At Inglescombe, a gentleman named Ware, residing at Barrow Castle, has laid out with great skill, grounds for the cultivation of daffodils, lillies, and roses. These are grown in large profusion, cut in scientific form, and sent to the principal markets in the kingdom.

Horse Street, and Horse Street Parade (a raised footpath), shewn on the earliest maps. Earlier name, Mules Street.

The old houses in Horse Street were low, thatched, narrow gabled hovels, in which the scum of the population were huddled together. In wretchedness and squalor they were equalled only by those of Holloway [see "*Beggars of Bath*," p. 203]. On the 6th May, 1826, a fire broke out (fortunately at noon) which consumed nearly the whole of the eastern side of the street, consisting of thirty houses. On the west side there were eleven houses. In 1805-6 the street was widened, and many of the houses on the west side were then built. In 1826 the houses on the east side were built, and the name of the street changed to *Southgate Street*.

Hospital, Bellott's [see *Blue Alms*].

Hospital, Casualty, 1808. "We have the satisfaction to inform the public that a Casualty Hospital, for reception of sudden accidents, is opened in Kingsmead Street, under the direction of the Rev. W. Sibley, Rev. Thomas Griffith, Thomas Neate, George Ramsay, and William Anderdon, Esquires, Trustees to the said Charity. Dr. Lysons, Physician; Mr. Norman, Surgeon. Subscriptions and Benefactions are received by the Treasurer, William Anderdon, Esq., at the Bath and Somersetshire Bank, Milsom Street." *Early Notice*.

Hospital, Royal United, [1825]¹ originally Casualty, 1788² Kingsmead Street, 1808.

Hospital of St. John, rebuilt at the cost of the Duke of Chandos, 1728, by *Wood*. Founded by Bishop Reginald Fitz Joceline, 1180. Previous to 1680, baptisms, marriages and funerals took place in connection with this institution, and these are recorded in the Abbey muniments.

¹ In 1790 The Abbey Vestry voted 4 Guineas per annum to this charity.

² First stone laid August 6th.

Hospital, Royal Mineral Water, 1737 [see p. 152].
 Sermon preached at the Abbey Church, Oct. 24, 1742,
 by "Mr. Warburton," afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.
 To the published Sermon is added an account of "the
 Nature, Rise, and Progress, of the General Infirmary" as
 then styled, as well as a list of the original benefactors.

Hotels, Ancient, in Bath in 1694. Some were then of
 long standing: The Bear, The Christopher, The White
 Hart, dating probably from the beginning of the century.

Hot Bath Street [see B].

The Bear in that part of
 Union St. near North-
 umberland Passage.

Broad Street—
 The Black Swan.

Cheap Street—
 The Three Crowns.

High Street—
 The Christopher.
 The Katherine Wheel.
 The Noble Science.
 The Grey Hound.
 The Unicorn.
 The White Lion.
 The King's Arms.

By the Hot Bath—
 The George.

Westgate Street—
 The Angel.
 The White Swan.
 The Golden Ball.

Stall Street—
 The White Hart.
 The New Inn.
 The Three Tuns.
 The Bell.

Southgate Street—
 The Plume of Feathers.
 The Rose and Crown.

Without the North Gate—
 The Castle and Ball.
 The Three Horse Shoes.
 The Three Cups.

Hull's or Bull's Garden, 1720 [see Court].

1 The following *jeu d'esprit* was written in praise of the house a century ago :

"May the White Hart outrun the Bear,
 The Angel fly ;
 Turn the Lion upside down
 And drink the Three Tuns dry."

We wonder if John Dover, Phillot, and Piekwiek, were permitted a peep at
 the Grand Pump Room Hotel, what they would say. The Bear, the White
 Hart, and the Lamb were in their day the best hotels out of London. It is
 true they were far surpassed by the York House, when it was erected in 1759,
 [see Y.] and this was in the pre-coaching days.

Hungerford House, Westgate Buildings, built by Edward Clarke, Esq., of Chippeley, in 1572, whose arms surmount the fireplace. Immediately after its completion the house became the property of the Hungerford family, whose name it bore. It has been successively known as Hungerford House, Lexington House, Savil House, Skrine's Lower House, Hetling House, and now as the Abbey Church House.

Huntingdon Lady [*see Vineyards, and Chapels*].

INFIRMARY and Dispensary, 1794, by the extension of the "Pauper Charity," Lower Borough Walls, taking in Alfred Hotel.

Infirmary, Eye, 1811.

Institution, Royal Literary and Scientific.¹ Founded Jan. 29th, 1825. Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, Sir G. Gibbes delivered an address. Formerly, and still, a Subscription Reading-room and Museum of Antiquities and Natural History, but of late much enriched and extended. The Moore Geological Museum is exceptionally interesting. The Institution has become the home of many of the "Learned Societies" of the city: The Literary and Philosophical Society, The Field Club, the Microscopical, Selborne, and Photographic Societies, and the Teachers' Guild here hold their meetings. Meteorological observations are carefully registered and periodically published. The Library, or rather Libraries, there being several distinct collections, may be described as rich in certain departments, rather than as comprehensive or in any way complete.

¹ Stands upon the site and is incorporated with the portion of the Lower Rooms, saved from the fire in 1820, viz., a large part of the south side, including the portico, built in 1806. [*See note to Assembly Rooms*].

JAMES Street, 1770.
 John Street, 1727. *Wood*.
 Johnstone Street, 1789 [*see Bridge, Pulteney*].
 Julian Road [*see page 275*].

KELSTON Park. This park and village¹ are described by Wood as "The flower of all the manors within the limits of the city of Bath in its ancient state,"—and we may add *its modern state*. The name *Kel*, he says, is derived from *Kelhe*, signifying in British, *wood, ton* being a form of *town*. It may, however, have taken the name, as many villages do, from the fact of its having been associated with some ancient Christian rites, and in that case, *Kel* or *Kil* may signify a Saint, of which we have many instances, *Kilmersdon, Kilburn, &c.* Again it may be derived from *Kell*—*a place whence water flows*. The park, with its fine woods, rich verdure, with "oak and chesnut shady," and its various undulations, glades, and windings, is greatly to be admired. The place derives no little interest from its association with the accomplished and romantic Sir John Harington,² by whom the earliest mansion of which we have any record was built. Sir John employed the famous architect, Barozzi, to design this edifice, the outlines of the site which it occupied, north-

¹ The Rev. Francis Poynton in his exhaustive work on the parish of Kelston, was unable to find any "memento of it, either by pen or pencil." An outline of the ground-plan is all that exists by which any conception can be formed of this vast edifice, with its "far-reaching terraces" and out-buildings. This seems almost incredible, but when it is remembered that in our city, even in the days of the Woods, many fine old houses were demolished, of which not a trace exists, then the fact is not so surprising. As Mr. Poynton says, "it was the Georgian Era."

² Statesman, Poet and Courtier of Queen Elizabeth's time, 1568.

See *Nugæ Antiquæ*, 2 vols., by Park; *Historical and Genealogical Memoranda of the Parish*, by the Rector, the Rev. Francis J. Poynton; *Historic Houses of Bath*, by R. E. M. Peach.

west of the present house, can still be traced. The modern residence¹ stands upon an eminence overlooking the Avon and the fine country to the east and south. The Harington family from the days of Sir John to 1759 possessed Kelston, then it passed to the Hawkins family, thence to Joseph Neeld, Esq., and finally to Colonel Inigo Jones.

Kensington, 1793. Chapel, 1793.

King James's Palace, Lyncombe Valley.

King Street, Old, 1729.² Wood.

Kingsdown View.

Kingsmead Street, 1730. *Strahan*.

Kingsmead Square, 1730. *Wood*. [The ornate house at the corner was built by *Strahan*]. April 9th, 1761.—The past and present:—"A House to let, in Kingsmead Square, fit for a Gentleman's Family; having a garden, with a pleasant prospect open to the fields."

Kingsmead Terrace, between 1792-5.

Kingston Buildings. *Bath Journal*, March 13th, 1758.

"Last Monday was laid the first stone of the Duke of Kingston's Buildings in the Abbey Green" [*see also Dejoë's Tour*, Vol. II. p. 296]. Originally called *Kingston Street*, in early Maps.

1 The Kelston Estate was sold by Henry Harington (father of our good Dr. Henry Harington) in 1759, to Caesar Hawkins, Esq., afterwards Sir Caesar Hawkins. The purchase was completed in 1764, and it was in that year the fine old mansion was pulled down and the present one designed, which was completed in the following year. The tradition goes that it was designed by Wood. The elder Wood died in 1754, and therefore he could not have been the architect. The style resembles that of the second Wood's design for the York House, and therefore it is probable that the Kelston mansion was his work.

2 At the end of this street is an old gabled Manor House of ancient date, associated with the name of W. Sherston, mayor of Bath in the reign of Elizabeth. It has been erroneously stated that the Queen was Sherston's guest on the occasion of her sole visit to Bath in 1572. The house was simply the Manor House, with barton, and was wholly inadequate for the accommodation of a royal retinue. The barton [a long low building] was at the rear of the house, with the grounds or yard extending towards Milson Street, bearing south-west. Queen Elizabeth and a portion of her Court were lodged at the Westgate House [*see Gilmore's Map*].

Kingston Square, 1809. Original plan was not carried out. King's Bath, Stall Street. Copy of Brass Plate affixed to the Wall, Oct. 29th, 1817. [*See Baths*].

LADYMEAD, 1760. The Gardens in front were removed in 1829.

Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, 1773. Sunday Schools, 1812. Lambridge.

Lambridge Buildings.

Lambridge Place.

Lambridge Street.

Lamps, Street, Bath first lighted with oil, 1755. [*See Gas*].

Lancastrian Free School, Corn Street Chapel, 1810. [300]

Lansdown.¹

Lansdown Chapel.

Lansdown Crescent and Places [*see C*].

Lansdown Grove, 1770. This mansion, situate east of Lansdown Crescent, is now "The Lansdown Grove Hotel.

The position commands prospects of rare beauty, and realizes for the first time a retreat for the wealthy visitor and invalid, on the heights, "free from the madding crowd," and yet within easy reach of the city and bathing establishments.

Lansdown Tower, 1828. *H. E. Goodridge*.

Larkhall Terrace, 1885. Consists of fourteen dwelling-houses, branching off from Upper Lambridge Street. The land was formerly a part of Hooper's Estate.²

¹ Wood says Lansdown signifies *Lan* a Temple, or Sacred Place, and *Down* or *Domain*, a Hill. Wood, however, was never satisfied with a cognate and obvious definition; he must have a far-fetched recondite meaning for the simplest object. Lansdown is composed of two words, *Lan*, Celtic for Land, and *Down* or *Domain*, a Hill. In some places the same root word is applied as a prefix, as in *Dunstable*, *Dunbury*, &c. There is yet another definition which is derived from the old Chapel of st. Lawrence, now the farm house occupied by Mr. John Powney. The theory is that the word *Lansdown* is a corruption of Lawrence Down.

² Lambridge Place.

Laura Place, 1788. [*See Bathwick*].

Laura Place. A contemporary writer records: "On Monday last (March 31st, 1788) at noon was laid the foundation-stone of the New Building, to be called *Laura Place*, and the first of an extensive plan for erecting several hundred houses on the Bathwick side of the river; the bells were rung on this occasion, and the guns in Spring Gardens were fired, amidst the acclamations of the populace, who were treated with plenty of strong beer, delivered from off the foundation-stone in pails. A very elegant entertainment was afterwards given by Mr. Pulteney to the builders and their friends at the Bear Inn. The following inscription is engraved on a plate placed on the first stone:—

"This Corner Stone of LAURA PLACE was laid on the 31st March, 1788, when the NEW TOWN OF BATH was begun to be built on the estate of *Henrietta Laura Pulteney*,¹ daughter of William Pulteney, Esq., M.P.,² and Frances, his wife, the cousin and devisee of the estate of *William, late Earl of Bath*."

"The plan and designs were made by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, architect and city surveyor."

A handbill was issued at the time as follows:—

"This corner stone was laid on the 31st day of March, 1788, when the New Town of Bath was begun to be built on the estate of *Henrietta Laura Pulteney*, daughter of William Pulteney, Esq., M.P., and Frances, his wife, the cousin and devisee of William Pulteney, late Earl of Bath. The building of this New Town was the consequence [*sic*]

1 Afterwards Countess of Bath.

2 This gentleman was by birth a member of the Johnstone family of Westerhall, to the Baronety of which he ultimately succeeded. On his marriage with the lady above mentioned he assumed the name and arms of Pulteney.

of the Executors of William Pulteney, Esq., M.P., who obtained authority from Parliament for building a new bridge and of a continuation to this ground, and for granting building leases of the ground for ninety-and-nine years, which he carried, in some degree, into execution during the minority of his daughter."¹

Leonard's Passage, widened 1816. Named after Leonard Coward.

Lilliput Alley [*see note to Parades*]. Contained seven small houses on the north side, near to the Parade houses, the Alley being only ten feet wide, originally called Segar's Alley, then Evelyn Street.

Lilliput Castle, was a small mansion built a little below the Granville monument. It was in the form of a perfect cube, 21 feet each way. The structure was designed to please the fancy of the philanthropist, Jerry Pierce, the first surgeon to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital and favourite colleague of the famous Dr. Oliver.² The house was covered with a pyramidal roof, in the centre of which the funnels of the chimneys rose up like a small pedestal. The quaintness of the structure was such, that the wits of the times called it the *T To Tum*. Pierce was not merely a philanthropist, he was the soul of kindness and hospitality. Every night he walked to his castle on Lansdown, and sometimes in the summer he was accompanied by congenial friends, whom he entertained with unbounded hospitality. On two occasions as Wood observes, the little castle, from "an unreasonable use of the kitchen chimney" nearly came to grief. By and by it was enlarged, until it grew into the place many will remember as *Ashton Lodge*, and all now know as *Battle Fields*.

¹ This lady married General Sir James Murray, and in 1802 was created Baroness Bath, and in 1808 Countess of Bath.

² See picture in Board-room.

Lodgings of Old Days. One of the interesting features connected with the domestic and social life in Bath, for at least two centuries, was the "Lodgings," which were, for the most part, fine old mansions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. They were large, roomy, comfortable houses, and, with the exception of the Abbey House, Hungerford House, and the Westgate House, were situated in Abbey Green, Church Yard, Stall Street, and Westgate Street. The largest and most important private lodging house was More's, which stood at the corner of the Church Yard, opposite the southwest door of the Abbey [*see Church Yard*]. All the best "Lodgings" belonged to the chief citizens, who themselves lived in a wing and carried on their respective professions on the ground floor. The lawyer indicated his profession by an appropriate emblem in his window, the physician and apothecary, not having too much professional dignity to make him ashamed of his bottles and boluses, in his side windows. The streets were narrow, and in some cases an ardent and agile lover might have stolen his lady love from the upper chamber of the opposite house.

"I mote perceive how, in her glauncing sight,
Legions of loves with little wings did fly."

If the streets were narrow, and for the most part ill-paved, they were free from the noise of carts or other wheeled vehicles, whilst in the rear of many of the houses a pretty little trim garden relieved the monotony and dulness of the public way. In 1755, all this kind of life came to an end. Wood revolutionized the city, and with a few exceptions the "Lodgings" were pulled down, the streets widened, and the old class of lodging-houses and the "letters" thereof came to an end. No longer cared the latter to be host.

“ Call'st thou me host ?

Now, by this hand, I swear I scorn the term,
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*.”

Although evidence is to be found that at various periods mortality was exceptionally large in the city, yet it was free from plague visitations, of which in London are recorded in the years 1407, 1517, 1604, 1625, 1665. This immunity from that and less terrible visitations has been attributed to the influence exercised upon the atmospheric elements by the subterranean hot springs. We do not attempt any dogmatic theory on the subject, but we pledge ourselves to the historic fact that from all sporadic forms of disease—cholera especially—Bath has been singularly exempt.

Long Acre.

London Street and Terrace, about 1770.

Lower Rooms, burnt down Dec. 21st, 1820.

Lyncombe Place, 1843. [*See Poor Houses*].

Lyncombe Vale. First of present buildings was Lyncombe House, 1737.¹ [*See Springs, Cold Mineral*].

Lyncombe Villas, 1844-5.

Lyncombe and Widcombe. — The term *combe* is the Saxonized form of the celtic word *cwm*, signifying a cup-shaped depression in the hills, which exactly represents the general form and character of the ten combes in and near Bath. The prefix *Lyn* signifies the small stream which ripples through the valley; and *Wid* means *wide*. Hence Lyncombe and Widcombe. Devonshire abounds with combes, sometimes the word being used as a prefix, but more generally as the terminal, and always as the root word.

¹ On the grounds of this house a cold Spa was discovered, after which the house was built and called Lyncombe Spa House. It was intended for visitors, but the springs, like that at Larkhall, suddenly disappeared. The mansion is now greatly enlarged and improved.

MACAULAY Buildings, stand upon fields formerly called *The Nedges*, and before the road was constructed, were approached by a narrow lane near Widcombe Church. The upper lands were purchased in 1819 by the first Thomas Macaulay Cruttwell; Macaulay House, being built in 1825, and the rest completed in 1830. Mr. Cruttwell was connected with the family of Macaulay (of the family of Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, the historian), and hence he called this group of houses Macaulay Buildings. Thomas Macaulay Cruttwell was a Solicitor, and was descended from the first Cruttwell connected with the Bath Chronicle. He lived at The Cloisters, and died there nearly half-a-century ago.

Malvern Buildings. Thirty-five houses. Commenced in the year 1881, with roadway and gardens in the front. Builder, Mr. Doble. The land being leasehold property of the late William Seymour. The buildings face towards the city, branching off to the right from the newly-constructed road, leading to the

Malvern Terrace and Villas.

Manvers Place and Street, 1729.

Manvers Street, 1818, later portion.

Manvers Estate. The property known as the "Manvers Estate," on the death of the Duke of Kingston in 1776, devolved upon his nephew (eldest son of his only sister), Charles Medows, who, assuming the name of Pierrepont, was created Baron Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and Earl Manvers. The property within the city was originally a part of the Prior's estate, purchased after the Reformation by Humphry Colles, who soon after disposed of the same to Matthew Colthurst, whose son, Edmund, in 1569 sold it to Fulke Morley, from whose descendants this part of the estate came; and this, together

with a portion of the ancient ecclesiastical Manor of Widecombe, descended to the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards first Duke of Kingston,¹ and then to his son the second Duke, who, as Lord Kingston, the Marquis's son and heir, married the grand-daughter of John Hall, of Bradford-on-Avon. This nobleman, as second Duke of Kingston, after the death of this lady, married the notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh, already the wife of the Hon. Capt. Hervey, R.N., (who was still alive), afterwards Earl of Bristol. [*See Historic Houses*]. The Priors' Park was purchased by Ralph Allen about 1735. The other portion of the Abbey property, which included the Abbey Church, together with the land upon the East, North and West sides of it, the said Edmund Colthurst gave to the Mayor and Corporation for their parochial church and churchyard. Besides this gift he also gave a large part of the ancient church lands in Widecombe as an endowment for the Rector. This trust was shamefully abused, the Abbey being utterly neglected, the lands surrounding the edifice appropriated and built upon by members of the Corporation, whilst the Mayor (Richard Chapman) appropriated the lion's share in Widecombe to his own use. The worst offender, however, in this transaction was the Rector, the Rev. Sir Richard Meredith, who, for certain pecuniary advantages, selfishly and basely lent himself to this unholy compact, by which the Abbey was bereft in perpetuity of its revenues.

Margaret's Buildings, 1770. *Wood II.*

Margaret's Court, 1765.

Margaret's Chapel, now the Skating Rink. Built by Wood II., in 1773. The ground on which it stands,

¹ Whose Wiltshire property also devolved upon the said Lord Kingston.

was the property of Mrs. Margaret Garrard, Lady of the Manor, and at that time Patroness of the Living of Walcot. Wood II., to whom and to whose father that lady had granted some valuable leases, called the Chapel, Margaret's Chapel, in her honour. Dr. Dodd preached the first Sermon.¹

Markets, Old, Advertisements for Tenders for Building in *Bath Chronicle*, with Guildhall and Cheap Street, May 5th, 1773 [see G]. *Richard Jones*.

Marlborough Buildings and Street, 1789, finished 1791.

1 THE EXECUTION OF THE UNFORTUNATE DR. DODD.

The following faithful description of the last moments and ignominious death of the clever writer and "fashionable parson" Dr. Dodd, for forgery in the year 1777, is taken from some interesting papers on that gifted but unhappy man in the *Dublin University Magazine* for the month:—

When they went to call the hapless criminal, he did not at first recollect what was to take place, but presently on its coming back upon him, suffered the most dreadful horror "and agony of mind," and became outrageously vehement in his speech and looks; but on coming out of the chapel his face was seen to exhibit the greatest calmness and composure.

Mr. Villette, who filled the dreadful office of "Ordinary of Newgate," attended on him, together with the chaplain of Magdalen, Mr. Dobey. The friends who had been there the preceding night also appeared upon this occasion; and all moved on to the chapel. In the vestry they met the other criminal, who was to suffer also—Harris, the youth convicted for the "two half-sovereigns and some silver," and who had attempted suicide in his cell. Him, Dr. Dodd addressed with "great tenderness and emotion of heart" on the great heinousness of his offence, and begged that the other clergyman might be called in to assist in moving the heart of the poor youth. But "the Doctor's words," says one who stood by "were the most pathetic and effective." All who looked on were greatly affected and shed tears. The Doctor seems to have been a poor craven hearted creature all through. He kept up his dandyism, but he shewed neither resignation nor courage. "The executioner took both the hat and wig off at the same time. Why he put on his wig again I do not know, but he did, and the doctor took off his wig a second time, and then tied on a night cap which did not fit him; but whether he stretched that or took another, I could not perceive. He then put on his night cap himself, and upon him taking it he certainly had a smile on his countenance, and very soon afterwards there was an end of all his hopes and fears on this side the grave."—*Storer to George Selwyn*.

As the unhappy man got out of the coach by which he was conveyed to Tyburn, and entered the cart, a heavy shower of rain fell, during which an umbrella was held over his head, which Gilly Williams, who was present, observed was quite unnecessary, as the doctor was going to a place where he might be dried.

Mayors. The earliest chief municipal officer who presided over the governing body was called the *grieve*, the first of whom mention is made being Ælfred¹ who died in 907. It is probable that a similar official presided until the Norman Conquest. The governing body was called the *tun* (or town) *moot*, moot signifying *people's meeting place*, hence *the town people's place of assembly*. From the Conquest until the 13th century, the chief officer was called the *Prepositor*, or bailiff, and the place of meeting the *burg-mote* or *moot*. The earliest mayor referred to by Warner is John Savage, in 1412, but the name is much more ancient, as will be seen by the following document:—

COPY TRANSLATION BY THE LATE
MR. H. RILEY OF DEED BELONGING TO THE
BATH CORPORATION.
LATIN. NO. 9. A.D. 1230.

Know present and to come, that I Walter, Son of Serle, in my lawful power have given to Juliana, daughter of William Springod one sold to the south of the Stalls of Bath which I bought of Robert Prither for 4 marks and half a mark of Silver; to hold and to have to himself and to whomsoever he shall wish to give or assign it; rendering for it yearly to the Lords of the fee at the Feast of St. Michael 7 pence, and at Heck day 5 pence for Land gable (Land-tax) for all service exaction and demand. And that this my gift may have the strength of perpetual security, this present charter I have corroborated with the impression of my seal. These being witnesses Caskil de Westone, John Duport, at that time Mayor of Bath, Andrew the clerk, Geoffry Wissi, Hugh de Aystone, Thomas Sweyn, Walter Cappel and many others.

(Date about A.D. 1230. It contains perhaps the very earliest mention of a Mayor of Bath—The device of the Seal has much of the appearance of an ancient gem).—*H.R.'s note*.

Miles's Buildings, 1762.

¹ See King & Watts's Municipal Records, p. 3. (*A most valuable book*).

Milk Street, 1770.

Milsom Street, formerly "Rack Close," Leases 1763-5.

Milsom Street.¹

Milsom's Garden advertised to be let. *Bath Chronicle*,
Jan. 14th, 1762.

Ground for building, together with the Poor House and
Buildings in Milsom Street, to be sold. *Bath Chron-
icle*, Nov. 21st, 1776.

"To be lett on a Building Lease for 99 years (absolute),
granted by the Corporation of Bath and Mr. Chas.
Milsom, of the same City, (in order to Build a Street
53 feet Wide, from House to House), a piece of
Ground, lately known by the Name of Milsom's
Garden, situate in the parish of St. Michael's, in the
City of Bath. The terms are four Shillings for every
foot in Front, with good outlets. For particulars,
&c." *Bath Chronicle*, June 14th, 1762.

Monument on Lansdown, to Sir Bevil Granville, 1720.

Erected by Lord Lansdown, eldest son of Sir Bevil's
second son [*see Bath, Old and New*, p. 265]. This
trophy has been deprived of portions of the armorial
bearings which adorned the panels on its sides; in a word
the architect, who was employed to restore the monu-
ment to its pristine condition and to protect it against
the further ravages of time, with or without authority
took away its characteristic and distinctive armorial
ornaments. The meanest iconoclast by whom any
Christian temple was despoiled for "conscience sake"
was an innocent, though mistaken, bigot in comparison
with the man who was capable of authorizing conduct
such as is here described [*see Entry Hill*—"Granville."]

¹ Originally (with the exception of Stuckey's Bank) intended and used as a private street. Gradually shops were allowed, and for many years it has been devoted altogether to business purposes. As such, it is one of the most famous in Europe. It should be added that during the past 40 years many changes and vast improvements have been carried out.

Monmouth Street, 1730.

Montebello, Bathwick Hill. This villa was the first detached building of any importance in Bathwick. It was the work of *Mr. H. E. Goodridge*, in 1829, and may be said to have been the first example of that class of houses—high-class villas—for which the natural position of our hills is so peculiarly adapted. The house, in the Italian style, has a fine arched balcony, and altogether possesses considerable merit. It has a good picture gallery, well filled with fine pictures, collected by the late G. H. Simms, Esq., to whom the house for 40 years belonged. The chief fault of the house is that it is too big for the grounds in which it stands, and looks cramped.

Montpelier, 1770.

Moorlands. This place is a pleasant residence situate in the valley just under the Bloomfield ridge on the foot-way to Englishcombe, and is approached by the Englishcombe Lane near Bloomfield House. In 1742 the locality was unenclosed and was called *The Fields*, and about 1740 a small cottage was built upon the site by a Mr. Mullens, a linen draper of Bath, and it was then called *Mr. Mullens's Summer House*. It continued much in the same state until about the year 1800, when it was enlarged, and has from time to time been still further extended. It has been successively occupied by Capt. Bateman, Mr. Sewell, Mr. W. C. Jolly, and Mr. F. Barrett. In 1877, Dr. E. J. Ashford acquired the property, and in 1881, that gentleman built the tower, which is 60 feet in height, and contains six spacious rooms. The situation is one of great beauty, commanding an extensive view of the vast panorama, spreading out and extending to the Bristol Channel.

Moravian Villas

Moravian Chapel, Charlotte Street, built in 1854, the earlier and original Chapel in Monmouth Street, 1773.

Mount Beacon, 1791.

Murfit or Morford Street, 1775.

NELSON Place, 1825.

Newark Street, 1808.

New Bond Street, Leases dated 1805, 6, 10.

New Market Row, about 1786.

New King Street, begun 1764, finished 1770.

Newton Park. The seat of Earl Temple, is a very picturesque spot. The mansion was built about 1685 by Sir Joseph Langton, who represented the city of Bath in the Parliament of 1690. In 1797, the park and grounds were enlarged by the late Colonel William Gore-Langton, M.P.,¹ and laid out with much taste under the direction of the famous landscape gardener, H. Repton, whose artistic plans are described, and preserved in the interesting and valuable library at Newton Park. The house also was enlarged at the same time. Westward of the mansion may still be seen the relics of the ancient castle of St. Lo. The castle was built in the reign of William I., and was the seat and stronghold of the Barons of St. Lo until the reign of Henry VII. In that reign, the heirs (male) of the Saint Lo family became extinct, and the estates were inherited, through the female line, by Lord Hungerford, whose daughter Mary married the first Earl of Huntingdon, and his son, the second Earl, by that lady, succeeded to Newton St. Lo. This nobleman also

¹ This gentleman's patronymic was Gore. On his marriage with the heiress of the Langtons, he assumed the name and arms of that family.

became by right of his mother, Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, and Moels. He died in 1507, and the property was held from that time by various owners, until about 1680, when it was purchased by Joseph Langton, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Bristol, who was knighted and, as we have shown, then represented the city of Bath in Parliament.¹

Nile Street, 1793-5.

Norfolk Crescent, between 1809 and 1812.

Norfolk Buildings, 1825.

Northampton Street.

Northgate Street,² 1805-10. The ancient *Vicus Borealis*.

Northumberland Buildings. The site was originally granted to Edward Harington, father of Henry Harington, M.D., of revered memory, in 1730. In 1778, Henry Harington, who was one of the trustees of his mother, Hester Harington (formerly Hester Chapman), on behalf of Edward Harington (afterwards Sir Edward Harington) his son, contracted with the distinguished architect, *Baldwin*, to erect these houses, Dr. Harington

¹ Sir Joseph was evidently a man of culture, and, judging from his books and here and there a stray note in his autograph, a well-read man. In 1675 he presented John Norris to the Rectory of Newton. This John Norris was an author of considerable repute, whose numerous works are still held in great esteem. He belonged to the school of Platonists, of whom Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, said—

Or, self-conceited, play the humourist Platonist,
Which boldly dares affirm that spirits themselves supply
With bodies to commix with frail mortality.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century Norris resigned the Rectory of Newton, on being appointed to that of Bemerton, near Calne, once held by the saintly George Herbert, and the church of which was the subject of his meditations, and inspired the theme of his poetic but chastened rhapsodies on "The Church Porch" and "The Church." In Nichols's *Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century* there is an affecting appeal from Norris on some of the literary subjects of the day, and Hallam makes reference to him in his *Literary History of Europe*, vol. iii., p. 311.

² Widened when the North Gate was demolished, but only a few houses built, which were demolished when New Bond Street was laid out. [*See Old Street*].

himself living in No. 4, until his death in 1816.¹ In 1827, Dame Martha Rivers, the owner of the freehold, on the expiration of the leases renewed them to the several owners on equitable terms. The site of Northumberland Buildings, after the building of Trim Street, was used as gardens for some of the houses in that street [*see H. H., vol. 1, Bath, Old and New, p. 75*].

The Rev. Samuel Rogers, in his Poems, refers to Harington.

“To the ingenious learned, and judicious,

H. HARINGTON, M.D.

The Father of Medicine in Bath,
And Physician to the General Hospital here,

This Latin version of

GAY'S ELEGANT FABLE² OF

“The Shepherd and Philosopher,”

As a slender, though the best Testimony he can give of his sense of

Dr. Harington's Great Merit,

Eminently exemplified in the several important Distinctions of
Literature, Profession, and Humanity,

Is cheerfully inscribed,

By his obliged,

and humble servant,

S. ROGERS.

Bath, 1782.”

Northumberland Place, 1729. Formerly Marchant's Court. The first body of Nonconformists which established itself in England was the Society of Friends. This was in 1680, and shortly after that date a congregation was established in Bath. Its first meeting-house was erected at the end of a Court leading out of High Street, belonging to one of the members, and named after him, Marchant's Court, but now called Northumberland Place. A portion of the building is still in existence, and is used as a billiard room.

¹ Born at Kelston.

² Rev. S. Rogers' Poems, Vol. II., 1782. Rogers wrote also a little work entitled *Bath Anecdotes*, by the *Genius* Loei.

The Presbyterian congregation assembled at the commencement of the last century in a shear shop, Bath being at that time a clothing town. Their first meeting house was erected in 1720, in Frog Lane, in Broad Street.

[A good deal of the old masonry of the earlier buildings is "worked into" the Western portion of the houses.]

OAKWOOD, Bathwick Hill, built as a picture gallery by the late Benjamin Barker, in or about 1832. It is a house of much merit, and occupies a site of singular beauty, the grounds sloping down to Smallcombe Valley. Obelisk in Queen Square, 1739. Top blown down, Mar. 28th, 1815. [*See Wood*].

Old Bond Street, 1769.

Old King Street, continued with Queen Square.

Old Street was the street connecting Walcot Street with the North Gate.

Oldfield Park Terrace.

Oldfield Park (Upper), 1873-4.

Oldfield Park (Lower).

Oldfield Park (West) 1886.

Oldfield Road.

Oldfield Park, South Avenue.

Orange Grove, East side begun 1727. The houses from the Athenæum to the end of the N.E. corner, three in number, were built by R. Jones for Ralph Allen, 1736, at a cost of £10,000. The site eastward was called "Batt's Gardens." Nos. 14 and 15 were built by a Mr. Shogler,¹

¹ The North side was known as the Upper Grove, which comprehended the whole site from the Abbey Inn to the Police Station, where there were a few ancient houses and a court. These were known as Shogler's Court and Buildings. When Allen built the houses here mentioned, he removed the old houses, enlarging the Court, which was then called Orange Court, but which has been encroached upon at different times by the houses now standing

and *Nassau House*,¹ by the Earl of Burlington, a little later, greatly improved in 1820,—when the road was macadamized and the Stone Wall which replaced the City Wall was removed and the iron railings substituted. In 1819 the old stone Wall on the eastern side was removed and the iron rails substituted.

Orange Grove, planted 1730. Prince of Orange resided at No. 13.

Orange Grove, Obelisk in, 1734. [Designed by *Mr. Borlase*, see R.A.B.]

Orange Grove, Cross Keys Lease dated 1734.

Orchard Street, New, 1730. One of the streets in Wood's original design. Occupies the western side of the Abbey Orchard. Built for Thayer by *Wood*.

Orphan Home, 2, Bathwick Street.

Orphan School and House of Protection, 12, Walcot Parade, established in 1805 by *Lady Isabella King*. [See *Bailbrook House*.]

Otago Terrace. Thirty-five houses, facing eastward, situate upon the upper side of the road leading from Larkhall to Dead Mill. Lessee of land, Mr. Gould. Begun in the year 1886. Mr. J. Roch, builder.

Oxford Row, Leases dated 1774-6, completed about 1780.

PAINTERS, Artists, and Sculptors who flourished in Bath in the last century. In the majority of cases the date of arrival only is given.

Gainsborough. Ainslie's Belvedere, Circus, &c.
Dickson, 1765.

¹ *Nassau House* is a modern name; it was originally called *Burlington House*. The Earl designed it himself as well as that of Marshal Wade [see *Wade*].

- Lawrence Thomas, b. 1769, began at the age of 10 to paint in Bath, where he remained only a few years.
2, Alfred Street.
- Redmond 1770, d. 1785.
Pine 1772, Hetling Court.
Ehrman 1772
Harris 1773
Taylor 1775, 3, George Street.
Hickey 1775, Churchyard.
Keefe 1777
Farrar 1778, Paragon.
Farrar, Miss 1778, Paragon.
Gill 1778, Orange Grove.
Warren 1778, Hetling Court.
Malton, Thomas, 1779-84.¹
Beach (1) 1779
Redmond 1781, Orange Grove.
Beach (2) 1785, Bath Street, and Westgate Buildings.
Williams 1765, left 1786, 2, Westgate Buildings.
Rymsdyk 1786, d. same year.
Damel 1792, 18, Orange Grove.
Hay 1787
James 1787, 4, Brunswick Place.
Robins 1788, Hetling Court.
Rosenberg 1790
Gilchrist 1796
Sharples
Hoare, W., born in Bath 1707, d. 1792, 4, Edgar Buildings.
Hoare, Prince, b. 1754, d. 1835 (Sculptor, Painter, *Litterateur*, and Dramatist).

¹ Malton made a series of twelve beautiful Architectural Drawings, which were engraved and published. This series is very much prized and sought after at the present day, not only for their exquisite workmanship, but as representing much of the Woods' best work, and showing it with the exact surroundings of the period.

- Miss King, portrait-painter and teacher of drawing, Burlington-Street.
- Mr. Beach, portrait-painter, Bath-Street.
- Mr. Sanders, portrait and miniature-painter, Green-Park Buildings.
- Mr. Vaslet, miniature and portrait-painter, Bladud Buildings, 10, Argyle-Street.
- Mr. Sheldon, portrait-painter and drawing-master, Orange-Court.
- Mr. Hutchisson, portrait & miniature-painter, 1, West-gate-Buildings.
- Mr. Becker, landscape-painter and drawing-master, 17, Queen-Square.
- Mr. Daniel, miniature-painter, Margaret's-Buildings.
- Mr. Roch, miniature-painter, 6, Pierpoint-Street.
- Mr. West, miniature-painter, North-Parade.
- Mr. Taylor, miniature-painter, 3, George-Street
- Mr. Bell, historical, portrait, and miniature-painter, and drawing master, 2, Wood-Street.
- Mr. Walmsley, drawing-master, 15, Argyle-Street.
- Mr. Williams, member of the Clementine Academy, Bologna, historical and portrait-painter; painting rooms, Lower-Walks.
- Mr. Robins, drawing-master and painter of natural history, Hetling-Court.
- Mr. Hulley, teacher of painting in oil, body water-colours, tinted drawing, perspective, and transparency, 6, Trim-Street.
- Mr. Hibbart, engraver and copper-plate printer, 8, Bridge Street. This gentleman took a slight liberty with another person's name, for which he met the fate of Dr. Dodd.
- Mr. Gingell, engraver and copper-plate printer, 18, Marchant's-Court.

Parade, North¹ } originally called The Grand Parades,² 1727
 Parade, South }

There have been great changes effected in the appearance of these early buildings of Wood, by reason of later alterations in the roads and the general surroundings. Originally the area of each house was protected by a stone balustrade, and the walk in front of each row was a wide handsome pavement equal to what it is at present. For fifty years these parades were the chief public resort of fashionable loungers. In front of the South Parade³ the garden was enclosed by a very beautiful stone balustrade, which was skirted by a walk on the outside. This was much lower than the opposite walk, and was approached by a sloping descent opposite Duke Street. Similar arrangements existed in the North Parade, with the difference that the balustrade extended along the entire end of the house next to the river. The balustrade enclosing the opposite Lower Rooms Gardens was an imposing structure, having three obelisks, one at each end and one in the centre. This balustrade, with its flagged pavement, was on the level of the garden, and was reached by a kind of terraced graduated descent from the higher level. The façade of the Lower Rooms, looking into the gardens, was just what we remember it recently, as a part of the Royal Literary Institution, that portion having been saved from the fire in 1821.

Paragon, Leases granted 1768.

Park Street, 1791-3.

1 North Parade Buildings (formerly Galloway's Buildings, built by Wood for a citizen of that name) with North Parade Passage at the same period, and part of same plan.

2 The site on which these buildings stood was formerly a part of the Abbey Orchard.

3 There was a large porch with other obtruding additions made to the centre house, No. 5, which were removed in 1820.

Parsonage House for Abbey, stood on site of New Wing of Royal Mineral Water Hospital, built about 1780, when the "Lane" was widened and the *Rectory* House pulled down.

Parsonage or Vicarage Lane, leading from Borough Walls, or St. Mary's Rampier, to Westgate Street. Formerly this street was ten feet wide, one of the houses being the old Rectory house of the Abbey, which preceded that above referred to.

Partis College, completed 1827; Chapel opened March 31st, 1826.

Patches on the face were first used in Paris in 1625.

The fashion arose from the fact that a quack physician prescribed them as a remedy for tooth-ache, a little salve plaster being placed upon a piece of velvet. The custom afterwards was to carry a little box full for ladies to use at pleasured. What was used at first as a remedy was then used as a "beauty spot" by the fashionable beauties of Paris and of London, and as all such good things came to Bath, the Bath beauty adorned her face accordingly.

Pavilion, Sawclose, 1887.

Penitentiary Lease, dated 1796. Established 1805-6.

Percy Place, about 1800.

Perrymead Villa, about 1785. *Baldwin*. Perrymead—the name derived from the site having been a portion of the Prior's Orchard or Mead, the slopes extending to the Lyn and across the valley being largely cultivated as vineyards. Bishop Robert in the twelfth century granted a tithe of the Vines at Lyncumb to the Monks of Bath. [*See Vineyards.*]

Peter Street, 1770. This street was originally called *Queen Street*.

Philip Street, 1808.¹

Piccadilly, 1810.

Pierrepoint Street, 1727, after the Pierrepoint family. The Portico leading to Orchard Street is called St. James's Portico. *Wood.*

“ Pillory ”—

Near the Conduit of St. Peter and St. Paul stood the City Pillory, erected in or about 1412. Under early municipal custom, the necessity or otherwise of setting up a public pillory, and the place most proper for it, was determined by a jury of citizens. In that year a jury was called, composed of citizens, namely :—

John Hywet, John Pork, Richard Wydecomb, John Yhenele, Thomas Kyngton, John Eyton, William Honybrygge, John Glasere, William Sewell, Robert Honybrygge, Walter Rych, William Goldsmyth, Roger Hobbes, John Haygoby, John Yhette, Robert Walley, Laurence Webbe, Robert Phylpey, William Eynsham, John Hygecock, Thomas Swift, Walter Hereward, John Croke, and John Were, all of whom, except John Pork, declared upon their oath, that the best place in the whole city for the said pillory to stand in, was near the Cross in North Street, where the old pillory used to stand. Which ordination was confirmed by Robert Hylle, steward of the court, the next ensuing law-day.

Poor House of St. Peter and Paul, and St. James, was built about the same time as that at Widcombe, in 1729.

1 On the site of part of this street, and near the Ham Gate, stood for nearly two centuries the Horse Bath. It was a perfect square and was fed by the Waters which overflowed from the Baths. There were two approaches to it from Horse Street, namely,—one to, the other from—Atwood's Pass and Marchant's Pass, running parallel at a distance of about 15 yards from each other. These Passes or Throngs were narrow passages about five feet wide. In other parts they were even narrower when used only for pedestrians; in others from seven to nine feet wide, where chairs and sledges might occasionally pass each other. The main streets were from 13 to 18 feet wide.

It was designed by *Wood* at the back of the west side of Broad Street, and was sold and partly pulled down when Milsom Street was built. After that, it became necessary to seek a site in Widcombe, and the house, now used as a school, stands on a slight elevation, opposite the Pulteney Road. [*See Milsom Street.*]

Poor House, Lyncombe and Widcombe, stood on the site near Lyncombe Place. It was built in 1729, and was practically a gift by an Innkeeper, named Millard, who presented property to the parish, which on being realized, produced sufficient to defray the cost. The architect was Wood, and the house possessed many of his most characteristic features. The entrance was between two handsome pillars. After the passing of the present Poor Law, the house, together with other parish property, became very much dilapidated. Opposite the house there was a very handsome gate, called the Water Gate, leading to the bank of the river—the bank in fact which had been a part of the old Stone Quay of Milo Smith, which was superseded by Allen's Stone Yard and Basin. No part of Bath has been so much transformed by the railway as this. [The house here referred to has sometimes been mistaken for the Workhouse of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Michael and St. James, referred to above.]

Poor Law. Formation of the Bath Union. The Act was passed in 1834, and under this Act the Bath Union, consisting of twenty-four parishes, was constituted on the 28th day of March, 1836. The first meeting of the Board of Guardians was held on the 29th day of March, in that year, at the Walcot Workhouse. The meeting was attended by Robert Weale, Esq., Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, Eight Ex-Officio Guardians, and the whole of the elected Guardians (41), of whom the Rev. Thomas Spencer was elected Chairman, and

Charles Batsford, Esq., Vice-Chairman. Mr. L. Harrington was elected Clerk, who for some reason was dismissed and on the 11th May, Mr. Christian Brown was elected. The Union Workhouse was erected in 1836, the architect being Mr. Kempthorne, and the builder Mr. David Aust, whose contract was for £6,440.

Portland Place, 1786.

Pope's Walk. This "walk" which is entered from the top of Perrymead, and by a slightly circuitous route, skirting the two cemeteries (Abbey and R.C.), and Prior Park on the west, emerges on Combe Down, is simply a secluded lane, amidst sylvan "offerings round."

"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm."

Why it is called "Pope's Walk," is not easy to tell. The old *viaduct*, which spans the path, is no doubt of considerable antiquity, and served in olden days, as a common roadstead for villagers, shepherds, and others, before ordinary roads and by-paths were common. The traditional "Pope's Walk" is in the grounds of Prior Park itself, parallel with the wall extending from the entrance near the second gate up to the mansion.

Post Office, Lilliput Alley,¹ 1775. Afterwards to Orchard Street, then to Kingston Buildings. In 1821 to Broad Street. In 1855 to York Buildings. [*See Coaches, &c.*] Powlett Row, Villa Fields, 1888.

¹ Lilliput Alley was the name by which the Alley was known from the time it was built, in 1727, until about 30 years ago. At that time the Town Council was seized with an acute attack of fussiness, and during the worst paroxysms that august body wrought sundry acts of folly. One was to change the name of Lilliput Alley to North Parade Passage. This was an act of ignorant vandalism, the effacement of one of the old traditional landmarks. Lilliput Alley was a classic appellation; within its precincts lived and flourished one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, or rather womankind—SALLY LUNN—the inventor of that succulent, that toothsome teacake called after her honoured name. [*See "Historic Houses," by the author of this volume.*] Previous to Wood, for as much as two centuries there was an alley on the same spot, called "Segar's Alley."

Prince's Street, 1729. [After Frederick, Prince of Wales].
 Princess Buildings, 1766. This is corrupted into Prince's
 Buildings. It takes the name from the Princess Amelia.
 Prior Park begun in 1739. Centre portion completed in
 1742. The north-east wing built last and was connected
 with the centre by a corridor. The whole works about
 7 years in their completion. The centre, the first portion
 completed, the stables, and *porte cochère* (now destroyed)
 was by *Wood*; the north-east wing was the work of
Richard Jones. *Wood* never mentions the north-east
 wing, nor does he show it in the elevations in his book.
 The Palladian bridge was also built from *Jones's* designs
 in 1755.¹ He also planted the entire estate in 1762, at
 a cost of £58,000. *Allen* died in 1764, and was buried
 in Claverton Churchyard, the undertaker was Mr.
 Bachelor, a worthy Bath citizen who was succeeded by
 the late Mr. George Shaw. In the books of the former
 the details and cost of the funeral are recorded, and
 those books were in possession of Mr. Shaw at the time
 of his death. The furniture and other effects were sold
 by auction at Prior Park by Mr. Gerald, Aug. 7th, 1769.
 Prior Park, purchased by Bishop Baines, 1829.
 Prior Park Buildings, 1825.
 Priory Place.
 Prison, City, in Bathwick Mead, now Grove Street.
 Foundation Stone laid by John Horton, Mayor, May 5th,
 1772. Built by *Richard Jones*.

¹ The peculiar building on the eminence above the mansion was erected after *Allen's* death by Bishop Warburton. It is or rather was a triangular building, surmounted by a circular super-structure, which the bishop called the Prior's Tower. Over the door there is a slab which bore the following inscription, written by Bishop Hurd:—

MEMORIE SACRUM
 OPTIMI VIRI. RADULPHI ALLEN;
 QUI VIRTUTEM VERAM SIMPLICEMQUE COLIS,
 VENERARE HOC SAXUM.

The inscription has disappeared, and the building, now called The Monument, much defaced.

Prospect Place, 1810.

Prospect Buildings.

Prospect Villas.

Pulteney Gardens, 1870.

Pulteney Street, 1789. Plans drawn by Baldwin, 1788.¹

Pulteney Road was originally laid out by Harcourt Masters as an ordinary street, the name of which was to have been Sackville Street.

Pump Room, First Stone, 1790. Discovery of Roman Temple Portico, 1786. East Wing finished 1806. New Basin, 1829² There are three entrances from the Abbey churchyard, and one communicating with the King's Baths. An apse on the south side contains the mineral water fountain, which is supplied direct from the spring. In this apse are five windows, four of which are filled with stained glass, representing the following subjects: "Bladud and the pigs," presented by Mr. C. W. Radway; "Roman Soldiers," presented by Mr. R. B. Cater; "Visit of Queen Elizabeth," presented by Col. Laurie, C.B., M.P., and the "Crowning of Edgar,"

¹ It is well to state that the street is called so after Sir W. Johnstone Pulteney who married the heiress of the Pulteneys, and whose arms may be seen on the pediment of No. 59.

² The following impromptu lines were written in the old Pump Room at Bath by Fielding during one of his visits to Ralph Allen at Prior Park, to Miss H—land [Holland]. We believe they have never appeared in any edition of his works.

Soon shall these bounteous Springs thy wish bestow,
 Soon in each feature sprightly health shall glow;
 Thy eyes their fire regain; thy limbs their grace;
 And roses join the lilies in thy face.
 But say, sweet maid, what waters can remove
 The pangs of cold despair in hopeless love?
 The deadly star, that lights th' autumnal skies,
 Shines not so bright, so fatal as thy eyes;
 The pains, which from their influence we endure,
 Not Brewster,* glory of his art, can cure.

* *Brewster, M.D., translator of Persius.*

The lines here quoted were published by the Rev. Samuel Rogers in his *Poems*, 2 vols [Vol. I.] published in Bath in 1782, which are now very scarce

the gift of some members of the medical profession and others. In a recess at the eastern end is a marble statue of Beau Nash, and at the opposite end is the orchestra. Comfortable lounges, and a table supplied with newspapers and books, are provided for the accommodation of persons taking the waters.

In 1889, Mr. H. W. Freeman, at the termination of his year of office as Mayor of the city, presented the exquisite statuette which now adorns the recess in the Pump Room. It is from the studio of the late John Warrington Wood, whose *chef-d'œuvre* it may safely be pronounced to be, and is the embodiment of the sacred incident of the Angel Troubling the Water. In its impressive and unaffected grace, it realizes the ideal of what a work of art should be, especially when its purpose is to remind one of holy associations. In the corridor of the new baths is a colossal group in plaster, also the gift of the same gentleman.

Pumpers.

In the early part of the last century the Waters, so far as drinking them was concerned, were not profitable to the Corporation. About the middle of the century the Baths and Pump Room were leased to a person, who was called the "Pumper." Somehow, to the pumper, they proved a source of considerable revenue, ranging from £500 to £800 per annum. At first only a small rent was paid. In 1777 the amount was £525; in 1778 it was £650, and this was about the average rental until 1709, when the office was abolished. Names of Pumpers and their periods of office:—

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1751. | William Laurance, | to June, 1753-54-55-56. |
| 1756. | Richard Rundell | „ 1757-58-59. |
| 1759. | Elizabeth Rundell. | |
| 1761. | Mr. Council Bush. | Salary £300. |
| 1764. | Mr. John Davis. | |

1772. James Banbury. Died during the year.
 1772. Thomas Butt, Peruke Maker. Mrs. Vachell a Candidate.
 1773. Thomas Butt.
 1774. Mr. Hayward. Mr. Vachell, Candidate.
 1774-5. July 5th. James Banbury, for his children.
 1776. Mr. Vachell appointed.¹
 1777. Lease granted to Mr. Vachell for one year, from July 1st. 1777, at the yearly rent of £525.
 1778. Mary Harrington, widow, appointed July 1st, at the yearly rent of £650.
 1780. Peter Ferry (Brother to the City Chamberlain), of the city of Bath, Gentleman. Lease granted, £630
 1782. Thomas Ettrick Cary, Hosier, £630. Common Council Man.
 1789. Robert Boulton.

QUAY, 1729. In 1750 it was enlarged and improved, and again in 1806.

Queen's College, near Sham Castle, designed and foundation stone laid, 1837. Never completed. Foundation walls to be seen in the Garden of the Cottage immediately adjoining.

Queen's Parade, 1728. *Wood.*

¹ July 1st, 1776. Who shall be pumpers of all the Baths for this City for the year ensuing?

Agreed that Mr. Vachell shall be pumper of all the Baths for this city, with the benefit of the same as usual, for one year, from this day under. Rent, with the usual security, to be given under such Terms, Conditions and Regulations and in such manner and form, and for such purposes as Mr. Justice Ditcher and Mr. Justice Wright shall agree and direct.

This Mr. Vachell was a member of an old county family. William Vachell, of Hingeston, was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon in 1783, and he died at Coptfield Hall, April 29th, 1807, aged 82.—*Council Minutes.*

Queen Square, 1729.¹ *Wood.*

Quiet Street, 1729.² *Wood.*

RAILWAYS. The Bath Road was not only the most famous, but the earliest of all the great public roads in the kingdom—renowned, moreover, for its hostelries, its splendid teams, and equally splendid whips. “The Bath Road,” as Mr. Tristram says, “is not all a literary history, though of all the great roads of England, I have found it the most literary road. At one end of it, it must be remembered, was Bath, and to ‘the Bath,’—as it was till quite lately called, jaded authors and other literary wild fowl rushed to rouse sedentary livers. The Bath Road, as I say, however, has its coachmen as well as its poets. * * * * Down this part of the road, then, the following great men, who are now, let us hope, driving in august procession by the Styx, exercised their superlative craft—Isaac Walton—not he of fishing fame, but the Mæcenas of whips, the Braham of the Bath Road, who could pick a fly off his leader’s right eyelid with all the friendly dexterity discovered by Mr. Vincent Crummles,” and so on. These days were threatened with extinction when the first turf of the G.W.R. was turned, and when the end came, then also came the close of the most interesting feature in England’s social life. The

1 Wood never finished the Square. Three of the sites on the west side could not be obtained, and were not occupied until far into the present century, and it is not necessary to point out these three houses. As late as 1784 the obelisk remained intact, the summit tapering off to a sharp point.

2 The street was widened in 1871. The name “Quiet” is derived from the fact, given on the authority of Wood the architect, that one of the masons who was employed upon the work was espoused to a washerwoman of meek temper. No doubt this trait was unusual in washerwomen as in many others, both then and now, and perhaps Wood was wise in giving historic prominence to so interesting an incident. Even Wood understood the wisdom of Captain Cuttle’s motto, “when found make a note on’t.”

scenes in Bath from day to day were full of animation, frolic and fun. The coach proprietors, who for a century "ruled the road," affected to care little for the "iron horse," but when the great transition came, they found that horse-flesh and blood could not compete with the "leviathan of steam," which not only excelled all physical power which travelled on four legs, but exhausted the breeches pocket power of the most plucky of plucky coach proprietors.

Great Western.—The Great Western scheme appears to have been first brought before the public at a meeting held, pursuant to public advertisement, at the Guildhall, Bristol, on July 30th, 1833. This meeting having received a report upon the subject of the expediency of a railway from Bristol to London, from a Committee of Deputies appointed by the public bodies of the city of Bristol, agreed that a Company should be formed for the establishment of such line of railway.

The first application was made in the Session of 1834, for the portion of the line between London and Reading and between Bath and Bristol. This was unsuccessful, but in the ensuing Session of 1835 an Act was obtained for the construction of the line throughout between Bristol and London, the broad gauge being affirmed.

The works were commenced between Hanwell and Maidenhead, and within the Bristol district, between November, 1835, and February, 1836, and between Bath and Bristol a few months after.

The line was opened for traffic from London to Maidenhead on the 4th of June, 1838, to Twyford on the 1st of July, 1839, to Reading in March, 1840, to Steventon in June, 1840, to Farringdon Road sometime between June and August, 1840, between Bristol and Bath on the 31st August, 1840. Throughout between London and Bristol on the 30th of June, 1841.

Box tunnel was begun about the middle of the year 1836, and completed in the early part of 1841.

The broad gauge is now no more. Monday, May 23rd, 1892. The *Times* says, to-day marks its final extinction and the triumph of its old rival, the narrow gauge. The change has been carried out in the last three days. The fact may be recorded with mixed feelings. Of the necessity of the change there could be no doubt. Uniformity of gauge is of the first importance in a country crossed and re-crossed in every direction by networks of lines, which are of use to one another and to the public in just the degree in which they can be combined to form one harmonious whole. A line which stands out from the rest by the adoption of a different gauge can neither give nor receive the amenities of an interchange of accommodation. It thus causes a breach of continuity where continuity would be of essential service, and if it persists in its policy of isolation it must do so at no small cost to itself and to its disobliged neighbours. This policy the Great Western Railway has at length finally given up, and the long-standing battle of the gauges is at an end. But the disappearance of the broad gauge is an event which we record with some regret and with some sense of loss. It is a triumph of utility, of common sense, of convenience; it is a concession to an irresistible foe; it has been long inevitable and it has come now, as sooner or later it must have come. But the change thus made is by no means an unmixed benefit. The broad gauge had something more than a sentimental claim on our regard. It was a comfortable gauge to travel by. It allowed with safety of a higher speed than can be attained by its rival. An express train on the old Great Western line conveyed its inmates not only more rapidly but more smoothly than

almost any other line in the country. The line, we must admit, cost more in construction ; it was worked at greater expense. From the shareholders' point of view there can be no doubt which of the two systems was preferable. But its great champion, Brunel, had a soul above such base monetary considerations. His mind was in the grand style, and such too must be his work. But the views which found favour with him did not therefore commend themselves to intelligences cast in a different mould. His triumphs consequently were limited to the sphere within which he ruled supreme. There and there only could he give play to his inventive powers. On all sides of him another spirit prevailed, and another system was set up. His position thus became untenable, long and stoutly as he refused to recognize the fact. In the workaday world of common life, the one must yield to the many. So it has been with the broad gauge ; and, given the facts of the case, we could not wish that it had been otherwise. The regret is not that the weaker system has succumbed to the stronger, but rather that the chapter of accidents has turned out unhappily for it, and that by becoming the weaker it has been thus forced to succumb. It had good prospects once, and good chances of success. The uniformity of gauge, which has been secured by its disappearance, would have been equally well secured by its general adoption.

The issue of the battle of the gauges has been certain for some time past, and it has ended now in the way which has been long foreseen by railway experts and by the public. The narrow gauge has been the successfully aggressive power. On some branches of the Great Western Railway it was in use at all times. Elsewhere, and most notably on the main line, it had its place

allowed it side by side with the broad gauge, and, having thus crept into recognition, it has now, cuckoo-like, dispossessed the original occupant, and has taken the Great Western Railway all through as its own. It has been a wise course on the part of the directors to complete the process of transformation which their line has been undergoing by degrees. Its full benefit will not be felt immediately, but it will come in due course, and in all probability after no very long delay.

What great expectations are entertained in the West of England as to the results to follow from the change which is now completed, we may judge from the interest with which the work has been watched, and from the hearty welcome given to those who have been instrumental in carrying it through. It has been anxious work for the railway authorities, and very hard work for the labourers. The difficulties which have attended it, and the pluck and energy which have triumphed over all difficulties were immense. The bolts and tie-bars are counted literally by millions, and if one of these gives way, the train which passes the place must inevitably be wrecked. That trains are not wrecked from this cause speaks volumes for the sound honest work which has been put into the British railways, and when the work has to be continued for sixteen hours at a stretch, as it has been in getting the new gauge ready for use to-day, it is no small trial of endurance to the workers, and no small credit to them that they perform their appointed task with the thoroughness that the business demands.

Next month,¹ a through express train is to run daily between Torquay and Liverpool, thus bringing into easy connexion two parts of the country which have been very markedly disunited. This is no more than one

¹ June, 1892.

specimen out of many, and one concrete proof that the change of gauge has been rightly made. The broad gauge has much that can be said for it, and much that might have been said for it in old days, while the contest was as yet undecided. That it has disappeared has been in compliance with the harsh law of the survival only of the fittest. Its chief appeal has thus come to be to sentiment, and in the world of affairs sentiment must give way to use. Like the old paddle steamer, it has been displaced by a new rival, and like the old paddle steamer it will be regretted by those who have a grateful memory of the convenience and comfort and easy travelling which they enjoyed in days which are now no more, and which can never be expected to return.

Midland.—It may be said that until 1865 the Great Western was the only railway connected with the city, except the Weymouth Branch. To get to any place northward involved either a journey to Bristol by the Great Western, and thence per Midland, or to Didcot and Oxford, and thence per North Western.

The want of a more direct connection with the Midland system became so obvious and so pressing, than an Act of Parliament was obtained in the year 1864, for the construction of the Mangotsfield and Bath Branch. The Branch was begun in December, 1865, and the line was opened for passenger traffic on August 4th, 1869, and for goods traffic on September 1st, 1869.

The reader who desires more information respecting the Great Western and the Midland Lines is referred to the very able and interesting volume by Mr. W. M. Acworth, published by Mr. J. Murray, in 1889, "The Railways of England." It is a work of surpassing interest, containing a vast deal of varied information.

Somerset and Dorset Joint Line.—This line runs from Bath to Wimborne and Broadstone Junction, at which places it joins the London and South Western main line from Weymouth to Southampton, and at the last-named junction is in communication with the Bournemouth Branch of the same railway.

Through trains are run by this route between Bath and Bournemouth; it has also a Branch from Evercreech Junction to Burnham on the Bristol Channel, and from this branch short branches run from Glastonbury to Wells, and from Edington Junction to Bridgwater.

The original line was from Burnham to Wells, and was known as the Somerset Central Railway, and on the amalgamation with this of the Dorset Central Railway from Wimborne to Templecombe, the connecting link from Templecombe to near Glastonbury was constructed, and the whole system was then known as the Somerset and Dorset Railway. Many and various difficulties were, however, experienced, and the traffic being very unsatisfactory, the desirability of making the line a direct connecting link between the North and the South of England became more and more apparent, and after various schemes to accomplish this had been suggested, an Act for a line from Evercreech Junction passing through Shepton Mallett, Midsomer Norton, and Radstock to Bath, where it effected a junction with the branch of the Midland Railway to that city, was finally obtained, and it was completed and opened for traffic in 1874, and the whole undertaking in November, 1875, was leased for a term of 999 years to the Midland and London and South Western Railway Companies jointly, and since that date has been worked by those companies.

At the time the Somerset and Dorset was taken over by the Joint Companies, the whole of it was a single

line, but the connection with the North of England and the Midland counties at Bath and with the West of England at Templecombe, and the very great development of Bournemouth as a sea-side resort, has necessitated the almost total reconstruction of the main line, with very largely increased station and other accommodation, the supply of working stock of the most modern type, and the gradual conversion of the line between Bath and Templecombe from a single to a double line; of this, twenty miles are already completed, six more are in progress, and the remainder of the thirty-seven miles will be done in due course.

The Joint Companies have, since taking to the line, entirely resigalled it, and introduced complete systems of inter-locking of points and signals at all stations in accordance with the latest requirements of the Board of Trade; all passenger trains are worked with the Automatic Vacuum Break, which also complies in the fullest sense with the conditions laid down by the representatives of the Board of Trade, which is the most extensively adopted system of continuous break in the United Kingdom. A portion of the single line is worked under the Ticket and Staff system, but the larger part is operated under the Electric Tablet system, which combines the Ticket and Staff and the positive block systems, and is the latest and most complete of any of the arrangements for single line working, and a further extension of it will be shortly carried out.

Raby Place, 1825. [Nos. 17 and 18, which are one storey less than the rest, were built in 1818].

Races first established at Bath on Claverton Down at irregular intervals, from about 1770 to 1790.

Race Course on Lansdown 1793. The course was of an elliptical shape, and lay between the site of Beckford's

Tower and the Weston Lane. This was before the macadamized road was made across the down, and the course crossed the site of that road in two places. The stand was a small rough-and-ready structure, of which two small cottages may be seen in the field near the entrance to the old Weston Road, as the only remains of it. The present course was laid out in 1830, the foundation stone of the present stand being laid on the 14th February, 1831, and the first meeting took place in June of the same year.

Raglan Villas, about 1856.

Railway Place, 1843.

Railway Street, 1867.

Regent Terrace, Dolemeads, 1825.

Relief of the Poor in the Reign of Charles II. Henry Chapman in his "*Thermæ Redivivæ, or Description of the City of Bath*" states that at the time he wrote, viz: 1673, the yearly rate for the relief of the poor of the three parishes was under £30 per annum, "which," he says, "to some strangers hath (not being acquainted with the custom and method here taken) seemed wonderful; most people conjecturing the city to be poor, as indeed it cannot vaunt of many notoriously rich; yet providence with the beneficent munificence of some of our English Monarchs hath sufficiently provided for it thereby; for such care is taken that the wealthier-sort eat their own morsels free from such unfortunate clamours and outcries as are too frequently seen in other places that have a higher celebration for riches, this principally arising (without doubt) from Magisterial care at every Quarter-sale day wherein the poorer sort are not only kindly used (beyond comparison) but are also so tyed up that they cannot squander away their good bargains, but are reserved in case of necessity to their needy families."

Richmond Grove, 1790.

Richmond Hill, 1810.

Richmond Place, 1825.

Richmond Place. 1790 earliest. Latest 1826.

Richmond Terrace, 1827.

Riding School, 1777 [*see old Guides*], Ryle's, Monmouth Street.

Riding School in Montpellier, 1784. Kept by Scrace.

Riding School in Morford Street, 1787. Kept by Dart.

Riding School in Morford Street, 1805. Kept by Stevenson.

Rivers Street, 1775-1786. *After Sir Peter Rivers.*

Road from Banks of Canal to Pulteney Road, opened July, 1837.

Road, Newbridge Hill, 1831.

Roads [*see page 236, 7, 8, 9,*]. The ancient roads were Wansdike, Fosse Road, and Julian.

As is most fitting we have endeavoured to give a history of the local roads and the gradual development of the means of travelling, and the various methods adopted from time to time as well, the means employed by road and canal by which the traffic of the nation was carried on, until those methods vanished, because inadequate to meet the vastly increasing demands of modern commerce. Civilization, so far as internal intercommunication is concerned, had made little advance during the 16th and 17th centuries. In the beginning of the 18th the traveller was dependent upon the post-horse, and the merchant and trader transmitted his goods on the backs of the pack-horse, the mule, and the ass. The conveyance of letters was not only a matter of uncertainty, but was a matter also of delay, of cost, and oftentimes of loss and danger to the sender and receiver. The various steps which led to the removal of the

obstacles here described, and to the gradual adoption of measures of improvement, each containing the potential elements of the further advancements recorded, justify the pardonable pride with which we are enabled to point to Bath as the centre in which several great national institutions were begun, out of which sprung the mightiest results of modern times.

Lansdown Road.—In 1700 a narrow pathway about 10 ft. wide was the only direct way of approaching such part of Lansdown as was then accessible by this hill. It passed over a part of the open common called the *Town Acre*, on which now stand Edgar Buildings, Bennett Street, Russell Street, and a part of the site extending to the Julian Road. It led to Beacon Hill on the one side and to what is now Springfield Place on the other. There were two ancient roads leading to Bristol, namely that which passed over the Old Bridge and that which led from the West Gate, the former passing the Globe at Newton, and the latter near Kelston. The ancient road to and over Lansdown was that by Weston, the lane in fact by which a portion of Waller's army retreated, the other portion marching through the path leading from the west side of the down skirting the wood, through the village, and forming a junction near the Lower Common, the whole force entering the West Gate, thence through the North Gate and on to Devizes by the then London Road. The ancient Weston Lane here described was the road by which the Princess Anne, and then as Queen Anne, came to the city, on the occasion of both her visits, with no little peril. In 1706 this road was repaired by subscription.

All road-making (locally, at any rate) was voluntary until 1707. In that year, 1721, and 1739, three several Acts were obtained, under the authority of which roads

were widened, repaired, extended, and as far as possible, made passable. The work was done by the authority of Commissioners appointed under those Acts, meeting in Bath, and under the direction of special surveyors. The roads thus brought under the authority of the Commissioners were the London Road from its junction on the top of Kingsdown; the Bristol Road to the junction at The Globe;¹ the Bristol Road from Combe Brook, near Kelston; the Gloucester Road from the top of Lansdown;² the Bradford Road from New Bridge over Combe Brook; the [*Old*] Warminster Road from Entry Hill; and the (Fosse) Wells Road (that part now called Bloomfield Road) from Dunkerton to Bath.

The City of Bath was represented by one member on the Commission of six from the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester. At first the roads were maintained exclusively by rating, but under an Act of 1742, toll gates were set up, the places mentioned above representing the limitations of the boundaries under the jurisdiction of Bath. Surveyors were appointed who were authorized to obtain materials from the lands of private persons, or even to dig gravel and stone on the lands of such persons, subject to such compensation as the Commissioners might award to them. From this the character of the roads may be conceived. The wheels of every vehicle were regulated by Act of Parliament, and the toll was in proportion to the width of the wheels, the wider up to a fixed maximum the less the toll, and the narrower down to a limited minimum the higher the toll. With little improvement this state of things continued until the first decade of this century.

1 The Globe at Newton was then a well-known hostelry.

2 Via Weston.

The Scotch roads¹ were, from the time of Marshal Wade and the '45, in a better condition than the English ; and, as a matter of fact, until Sir John Loudon Macadam, who invented the system called after his name, was appointed surveyor-general of all the main metropolitan turnpike roads throughout the country, in 1827, no first-class high roads existed.

In 1805 a great change was made in many important roads. In Walcot Street there was a brewery called Racey's Brewery, from which the London Road passed through Walcot, Swainswick, Batheaston and Bathford, to the shire-stones there set 'as a mark on Kingsdown, where that district of the Bath Road was to end. At the same time the road from the top of Broad Street was widened and improved and "made to communicate" with the above at "the northward end" of Walcot Churchyard, and to be called also the London Road. The road also from Batheaston Bridge to Colerne was made. In the same year the road leading from the top of Broad Street was made to the Monument on Lansdown,² and called the Lansdown Road ; and from

1 In 1757 Armstrong published his County Atlas of Scotland, and in the same year Cary issued one for England. In most cases the cross-roads in the former appear to be more complete than those in England, except in Middlesex and Somersetshire. In the latter part of the 17th century, "the highways in Scotland were tolerably good, which is the greatest comfort a traveller meets with amongst them ; they have not inns, but change houses (as they call them) poor small cottages, where you must be content to take what you find, perhaps eggs with chicks in them, and some lang cale ; at the better sort of them a dish of chaf'd chicken, which they esteem a dainty dish, etc."—*Early Travellers in Scotland*, edited by *Dr. Hume Brown*, 1891.

2 Under the Act of 1721 a gate was erected at the top of Belvedere, at the junction of the entrance to Morford Street. It seems probable that the small lodge at the end of Camden Crescent was the gate-house, although some persons are of opinion that it was "the Old Farm House."

In Thorpe's map of 1742 a narrow road from the Guildhall is shown as extending for one mile towards Lansdown, i.e. exactly to the road leading to Charlcombe, just beyond the College for Officers' Daughters ; after that there is only a foot track. This is a valuable parish map, and of great rarity.

thence to the Cross Roads at Wick and called the Wick and Abson Roads. At the same time the Kelston road from the end of Monmouth Street was made, and then as now called the Upper Bristol Road; a junction from the road near Newton Bridge was formed, and this is what is called the Lower Bristol Road.¹ The road from the Old Bridge also was continued to The Globe at Newton, and at the same time the Upper Wells Road was made. A part also of this vast plan was the road from Newton to Rush Hill, called the Lower Wells Road. The Fosse Road was to be deemed a part of the said Upper Wells Road. The road we now call Entry Hill was made and connected with the Combe Down Road which was designated the New Warminster and Frome Road. Thus the road from the top of Entry Hill originally (*Antony Hill*) to the road leading to Bradford was called the Combe Down Road. The road up Widecombe Hill, then called Claverton Hill, and that which leads to Combe Hill, leading to Claverton and Monkton Combe, were called Claverton and Combe Hill Roads.

The Act under which the roads here described (50 Geo. III.) was repealed in 1829, and under the Act then passed (10 Geo. IV.) those roads for the most part were widened, extended, and macadamized, under the extended powers given to the new trustees. The Lansdown Road was then widened in many parts, and for nearly all practical purposes of public traffic superseded the ancient road through Weston. From Locksbrook, the lane, then little more than a narrow path, called Lime-Kiln Road, connecting the Lower and the Upper Bristol Roads, was widened and made what it now is. The

¹ The junction at Weston Lea through the village was made in 1857. This practically is a junction with the old historic road from the village to Lansdown.

junction road from Marksbury to Farmborough was effected, and that again continued to High Littleton. It was found, moreover, that the road over Kingsdown was so dangerously steep that the junction from the Skockerwick Bridge was made, which connected the road with the village and the Melksham Road. Under this enactment, indeed the whole of the work carried out in 1805, was "amended, widened, diverted, extended, improved, and kept in repair." Further, the county was divided into three districts, the third, either then or shortly after, being placed under the charge of the late William Macadam.¹

1 "Wm. MacAdam, late of Victoria Park Cottage, in the City of Bath, Esq., in his Will, described as of Ballochmorria, in the County of Ayr in Scotland, died 28 August, 1861—His aunt Miss Georgina Keith MacAdam was his sole executrix."—W. Macadam, was, we believe, the nephew, certainly a near relative of Sir John Loudon Macadam, the inventor of the system known by his name. Sir John was appointed Surveyor General of the Bristol district in 1815, and it was from this time that he gradually carried out the system over which he had long pondered and over which he expended his private fortune. This was repaid to him in addition to a parliamentary grant of £20000. In 1827, Sir John was appointed Surveyor-General of the Metropolitan roads, a post he held until his death in 1836. This system was to form a bed of fragments of stone-granite, whinstone, or basalt, none of which should be too large to pass through an iron ring 2½ inches in diameter. This structure was from 6 to 12 inches in thickness; the inherent defects of his system was the working up of the subjacent materials into the macadam bed, and the friction of the surface stones with carriages until beaten down. The first objection was overcome by Telford, who suggested the substructure as a basis for the bed of small stones. The second is met in a great measure by the system of passing heavy rollers over the bed of macadamized fragments.

In 1728 was re-published John Ogilby's Survey of England, &c., originally published in 1674, bringing it down to date, and it is curious to note how little progress or improvement had been made in that time. Pack-horses were chiefly employed, and it is curious to observe that the churches on the way were the landmarks to guide the traveller. After reaching Chippenham by minute directions, and leaving thence, he is to bear to the left, by Cosham Church, at 983 enter Piekwith-V. of 2 T. Then over an Hill of 3 F. by Haselbury House on the right, and Chapel of Plaistow on the left, cross a Valley; leave Box Church on the right; and descend a Hill of 4 F. to *Somersetshire* at 1040. Thence through Bathford V. cross *Avon-flu.*, over a Stone Bridge to Boneaston, *alias* Baneston V. at 1054, and leave Bathampton Church on the left. Hence at 1074 through Wallcot-V. 3 F. farther come to BATH on *Avon-flu.*, and so on to Wells, and all this was done on a beaten pathway.

For Fosse Road, *see Walcot Street.*

Via Julia, *see Brunswick Place.*

Wansdike [*see Bath, Old and New, 271 to 275*].

It may be well to suggest to any ardent antiquary that a visit to Englishcombe will not fail to afford him very great gratification. The field in which the fragment of the Wansdike appears is close to the Manor House occupied by Mr. Corner, one of the most courteous of gentlemen, who will on all occasions facilitate access to this interesting relic of the long past.

Bathwick, New Warminster Road, Barnard Villas Road, *see Bathwick Hill.*

Wells Road (New) to junction of Bloomfield Road [*Fosse*] 1825.

Widcombe Hill Road, 1835.

Rock House, 1786. Built for the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

Royal Victoria Park, 1832, Oct. 23rd, by Princess Victoria.

Russell Street, 1775. Called so after an apothecary of that name, who had a botanical garden on the site.

The name was spelled with one l, but the second is now commonly used. Bennet Street in the same way has a second t.

In 1784 Bowles published his *Post Chaise Companion*, in which he delineates the two Roads, that by Chippenham and that by Devizes, the former being much on Ogilby's lines.

The public amusements in Bath, *i.e.* out-door amusements, in the early part of the last century, Wood tells us, and he is confirmed by others, "consisted, for the most part, in bowling and walking in the *summer* evenings; people in those days seldom coming to the city but in the *summer time when the roads were dry and passable, for they were, in effect, impassable in the wet seasons of the year.*" Up to this time Bath was almost altogether a summer place.

SAVILLE Row, 1786.

Sawclose [*see Gascuyn Place*].

Schools, Weymouth House, first Stone Oct. 16th, 1816, completed Sept. 9th, 1817.¹ *Lowder*, to whom plate presented Nov. 26th, 1817. [Sir J. C. Hippenley, Bart., acted as the Bishop's proxy]. Sunday Schools were established in 1755.

Sedan Chairs. Sir Sanders Duncombe introduced the Sedan Chair into England from Naples in 1634. Bath being the first place in which it was used. Previous to that date a Bath Chair of a ruder and less luxurious type was used, having a flat top, wood panelled sides, and no lining. The Duncombe Chair was a great improvement upon that, but the typical Bath Sedan Chair, which was commonly used down to our own day² was a very luxurious contrivance, and was first used in the time of Geo. II. This was constructed with wood frame, glass panels, oval shaped movable top. The earlier chair was made with fixed handles, was narrower and ruder in form. The Duncombe and later Bath forms were made with the square or round iron loops to admit the poles which being made of elastic or springy wood acted like springs. In the early part of the last century—down in fact to about the close of the Woods' time (1780 and rather later) the Sedan Chair was the only means employed for conveying both ladies and gentlemen to public and private parties and entertainments. In London these chairs were preceded by link-boys, but in Bath by a kind of lamp carried by private servants or watchmen³ [*see Wheel-Chairs*].

¹ Abbey Vestry, voted 5 Guineas, paid July 3rd, 1817.

² Only occasionally used now for great invalids in connection with the Baths and private purposes.

³ At convenient intervals extinguishers were placed in the walls for the link-boys' use in putting out the lights.

- Seymour Street, between 1792-5.
 Sham Castle, 1762. *R. Jones*, Clerk of the Works to
 Ralph Allen. [*See Wilcombe House*].
 Simpson's Rooms, *Bath Chronicle*, Dec. 17th, 1771.
 Jan. 16th, 1772 [*see Assembly Rooms*].
 Sion Hill, 1840.¹
 Sion Place, Bathwick, 1826.
 Sion Place,¹ Sion Hill. Doric House and Sion House first
 houses near that site, 1805.
 Slippery Lane, formerly Boatstall Lane, Northgate Street.
 The buildings in it were formerly divided into fifteen
 houses.
 Somerset Buildings, Milsom Street, about 1756.
 Somerset Place, 1793. Originally called Spackman's
 Buildings.
 Somerset Street [formerly Garrard Street], 1726.
 Southborne Gardens.
 Southcot Place, 1817.
 Southgate Street. Houses built in 1826. [*See Horse
 Street.*]
 Southville Terrace, }
 Sunny Bank, } Lyncombe Vale, 1884-5.
 Sowter Street [*see Cheap Street*].
 Springfield Place, 1817.
 Spring Gardens, about 1770 [*see pages 197-8-9*].
 Springs, Cold Mineral.²

1 A part of the estate called "Great Crannells" (Cairn Wells) see *Summerhill*.

2 From the time of Guildott cold mineral springs have been discovered, all of which have disappeared, some, no doubt, by some sudden action of nature, others through careless excavations and general disregard of those in whom they were vested. In the last century, from about 1730 up to 1780 or later, the spring at St. WINIFRED'S was visited by many people, some women with superstitious hopes of maternity, and others who derived much benefit from its use. The waters were of a hard brackish nature, and were usually taken with a little sugar. Then there was the LARK HALL SPA, which sprang up in two places on the banks of Mud Brook, and as suddenly disappeared. A second time, in 1833, the lower one re-appeared, and a Spa House

Stall Street, time immemorial, widened 1805 under Act of 1790.

Stanhope (Great) Street, 1771 to 1790.

Stanley Road is depicted first in Map of 1810.

Stanley Place.

Stanley Villas.

Station Road from the corner of Manvers Place to G.W.S. made by that Company, to the station contemporaneously with the railway.

St. Andrew's Church, Julian Road [*Sir Gilbert Scott*].

Begun 1870, completed 1873. Tower, 240 feet high, added in 1879. Cost £26,000. A melodious peal of eight bells. The status of the Church is that of a Chapel-of-ease to St. Swithin's, and it superseded Margaret's Chapel.

Inscriptions on the Bells.

- 1.—“ Sursum × Corda.”
- 2.—“ Domin' × in Templo.”

was built for its protection and public use, but once more it disappeared. The history of this Spa was written by the late Conway Edwards in 1837. The room is used by the Rector of Swainswick as a Schoolroom. Then there was the ancient spring of CARN WELL in Walcot Street: which was protected by an Alcove on the side of the road, the course of which then passed over *Cornwall Buildings* [see *Cornwall Buildings*]. This spring was used largely for ages. Whether it mysteriously disappeared, or was ruthlessly destroyed, and the waters thereof turned into the river through a sewer, will never now be known. A similar spa was discovered at Bathford, over which Wood the elder built an exquisite little pavilion in 1746. There was and is a spring at SHOCKERWICK, and another at BOX, called FROG'S WELL, of which Guidott gives an account. Again there was the LYNCOMBE SPA, which was discovered in 1737 by a Mr. Charles Milson, a cooper, father of the Mr. Charles Milson, after whom Milson Street is called. This Mr. Milson, with others, rented a fish-pond, in the repairing of the leaks of which he came upon a mysterious piece of hollow ground, 6 ft. by 3 ft., in examining this he found it to consist of a thick glutinous substance, the colour of ochre, and having a sulphurous odour. On removing the scum a spring of a highly charged mineral character bubbled up. A Dr. Hillary began to use the spring, built the Spa House (Lyncombe House), played some eccentric pranks, and the waters to be avenged upon the doctor, adopted the ordinary eccentricity of the Larkhall one, and quietly took their departure. [See articles, *Cranwells*, *St. Winifred's*, and *Summerhill*.]

- 3.—“Venite × Adorem' e,don. A. T. Everard.”
 4.—“Venite × Exultem' e,don. A. T. Everard.”
 5.—“Exiv × it sōn' × in mēmia T. H. et E. C. King, ia.
 diu in Xtō dormient e,don.unici.cōr.nep. h. b. ×.”
 6.—“Lætetur × Israhel.”
 7.—“Affer × te dōn.”
 8.—“Attendite × Popule,” “Ecclie. Sci × Andree” ap. Bathōn.”

St. Andrew's Terrace, 1775.

St. Catherine's Hospital or the Black Alms. Founded by Edward VI., in 1552, and formerly occupied a site in Binburie or Bymberry Lane. In 1825, when the Royal United Hospital was erected, the site was required and the old and mean building was demolished, and the present comfortable structure built in its stead just within the piazza in Bath Street. Portions of the old Binburie Walls are still *in situ*. [See *Author's History of the Hospital of St. John Baptist*].

St. James's Church,¹ rebuilt 1729. New Tower, 1826. Organ, 1828. June 28th, 1847, closed for enlarging, and building new cupola, re-opened May 30th, 1848, by the Rector of Bath, Rev. W. J. Brodrick (afterwards Viscount Midleton). *Palmer*. Altar Piece “Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane,” painted by Williams, placed there April 10th, 1802. Date of Register 1569. There are eight bells,² of musical quality, which were in the

¹ The marginal illustration in Gilmore of the north side of the earliest Church, S. James.' It appears to have been a simple edifice with nave covered with lead, probably of four bays—north porch, chancel, and south-west square machicolated tower. The nave and tower appear to have been built in the perpendicular period—but the chancel indicates earlier work. The smaller drawing of this Church on the plan shews the Chancel to have been lighted by a five-light decorated window, and there seems to be a south aisle to the Church, also lighted by a five-light window.

² Philip Thickness in the curious production of his, “*The New Prose Bath Guide for the Year 1773*,” says “the rage among the Churchwardens in this city, for Bells, is so great, that they mortgaged the Profits arising from the Pew-Letting of St. Michael's, in order to purchase two additional Bells; and when St. James's Church was re-built about Fifty Years ago, Mr. Harrison, the Proprietor of the Lower Rooms, offered to give Two Hundred Pounds towards a new Organ, if they would suppress the Bells, which was refused”—and very rightly.

tower of the old Church. The following are the inscriptions on them :—

- 1.—“Peace and good neighbourhood, 1729.”
- 2.—“Prosperity to the city of Bath, 1729.”
- 3.—“Prosperity to the Church of England, 1729.”
- 4.—“Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all, 1729.”
- 5.—“This Church and Tower was new built, and the bells all new cast, at the expense of the parish, 1729.”
- 6.—“Thomas Fry and Nathaniel Clement, Churchwardens, 1729.”
- 7.—“William Hunt, D.D., Archdeacon and Rector of Bath, 1729.”
- 8.—“I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all, A. R., 1729.”

St. James Parade, 1760.

St. James's Parade, formerly Thomas Street, 1775.

St. James's Square.¹ Plans drawn by Palmer in 1790. Finished 1793. [Minor streets near immediately after].

St. John's Court, on the west side of Gascoyn Place, built by Thomas Greenway, 1720. The first house was the ornate mansion, now known as the *Garrick's Head*, for a time the residence of Beau Nash, until he removed to the next house, in which he died. The site of the Court was outside the City Walls, and was the “*town mizen*” or dust and dung heap, for a century.

St. Luke's Church.

St. Mark's Place.

St. Mark's Church, consecrated April 27th, 1832. Foundation Stone laid April 16th, 1830 [see *Mainwaring*, p. 385].

St. Mary Magdalen, on the west side of Holloway, or the Fosse Way, is, excepting the Abbey, the oldest existing ecclesiastical foundation in the city. It was attached to the Abbey in the reign of Henry I., being the gift of Walter Hosate. The present structure was rebuilt by Prior Cantlow in 1495. In 1837, it was restored upon

¹ In the centre there was a considerable mansion, the property and residence, for a time, of the Poet Anstey, which was pulled down when the Square was erected

the old lines, and from that time has been regularly used for Divine Worship. Leland notices the chapel as he entered Bath about 1536 :—"I came down a rockky hill, full of faire springs of water, and on this hill is set a faire street, as a suburbe to the city, and in this street is a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen."

St. Mary's Buildings.

St. Mary the Virgin [*see Bathwick*].

St. Matthew's Church, Widcombe. Foundation Stone laid April 17th, 1846, consecrated July 27th, 1847. On the 22nd April, 1847, it was announced that the Bells, which had for centuries been in the Tower of the old Church of St. Thomas à Beckett, were to be removed to St. Matthew's, which was really carried into effect. This was a most shameful act of spoliation. [Page 112.]

Inscriptions and Diameters of the Bells. Diam.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1.—"Peace and good neighbourhood, A. R. 1719." | 30 |
| 2.—"John Bigges. John Clements, Churchwardens. 1658.
N.B. R. P." | 30½ |
| 3.—"Re-cast by Lewellins and James, Bristol, 1877." | 33 |
| 4.—"Praise to the Lord." | 34 |
| 5.—"C. and G. Mears, Founders, London. 1847." | 37 |
| 6.—"John : Pitcher : John : Smith. Ch : Wardens :
John Pinkar : Thomas : Parsons : overseers 1719." | 41 |

These bells were removed from the Old Widcombe Church (St. Thomas à Becket) when the tower of St. Matthew's was completed.

Second bell, "R. P." doubtless stands for Roger Purdue, noted bell-founder, 1613—1663.

Third bell before it was re-cast had "James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, *fecit* 1802." The Wells were bell-founders from 1764—1825.

Fifth bell, C. and G. Mears were founders at Whitechapel from 1844—1858, where there has been a foundry since 1600.

St. Michael's Place, Leases dated 1811.¹

¹ St. Michael's Place, Bath Street. This retains the ancient name from the Chapel of St. Michael, *intra muros* which occupied the site of the house, once the office of *The Bath Herald*. The Chapel was annexed to, though not exclusively used by, the Hospital of St. John Baptist. The Churchyard in 1600 was

St. Michael's Church [second], closed March 15th, 1835, and demolished. *Harvey*.

St. Michael's Church' [present], Foundation Stone laid April 21st, 1835. *Manners*. Among the marginal sketches of the chief of the old buildings drawn round Gilmore's map illustrating Bath, in 1694, there is a curious sketch of the south side of St. Michael's Church, known as St. Michael's *extra muros*, shewing that it then was a simple little edifice, having nave covered with tiles, chancel with a priest's door. South transept, south porch, and a square machicolated tower on the north west side of the nave. The nave, transept and tower appear to be of a later date than the chancel, the former probably belonging to the perpendicular and even later, as to the latter of a late decorated period. Indeed the transept seems to be a half timber-and-plaster projection, with a three-light square window, a similar two-light over it, and the usual sun dial in the apex of the gable. The small three-light window in a gable on the east of the transept would suggest the preacher's window of this late period. It is curious to compare this drawing with the reduced copy of it on the general plan above it, for there the Church is represented to be one of nave, aisle, and square tower on the east side, with the porch probably on the west side. The small south porch led into a churchyard which encompassed the south side, a low wall surrounding the whole edifice. In the centre of the wall, opposite the north

1 Formerly an integral part of the Abbey Rectory. Separated from it in April, 1843, and constituted an independent Rectory.

first desecrated and treated with utter disrespect, until it became a mere playground. In 1616 the chapel began to suffer from neglect, and by the year 1660 all pretence of treating it or using it as a sacred building ceased. The building then was used as a post office, then as a public house, and then for any and every base purpose.

[See *History of Hospital of St. John Baptist*, by the author, p. 35].

gate was an opening into a path which led to the south porch. The churchyard was done away with in the early part of the 17th century, and the site of the old rectory in Walcot Street substituted. The churchwardens' Accounts date from 1349, and throughout there is more or less mention of the Church. The Church however here referred to does not afford evidence of so early a date, and therefore it must have been preceded by one much earlier. There was a very ancient churchyard on the site of a portion of the old bowling green, in Green Street; and here also the Church would have been—Church and churchyard being seldom or never separated in early times. The Register begins 1459.

Inscriptions and Diameters of the Bells.

	<i>Diam.</i>
1.—“ When you us ring we'll sweetly sing, A. R., 1757 ”	29½
2.—“ Hark to our melody, A. R., 1757 ” ...	30
3.—“ Fear God, honour the King, A. R., 1757 ” ...	32
4.—“ Peace and good neighbourhood, A. R., 1757 ” ...	33
5.—“ Prosperity to our benefactors, A. R., 1757 ” ...	36
6.—“ We were all cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall, 1757 ”	37½
7.—“ John Flower and John Perry, Churchwardens, A. R., 1757 ”	41
8.—“ I to the Church the living call and to the grave do summon all, 1759 ”	46

St. Michael's Burial Ground, Consecrated, 1805. [On this site stood the old Rectory of St. Michael's in the reign of Queen Elizabeth].

St. Paul's Church, (*Willcox*), 1873, stands near the site of St. Mary's Chapel, built by *Wood*, style *Early English*. Ecclesiastical Parish carved out of the Parishes of Trinity and St. James.

St. Saviour's Church, Walcot. Foundation Stone laid April 2nd, 1829, consecrated April 28th, 1832 An independent ecclesiastical parish [Rectory].

This church possesses a very pretty peal of eight bells, the tenor being in the key of E flat and weighing $19\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. They were given to the church by William Hooper, Esq., of East Hayes, in 1830. The peal was cast by J. Rudhall, one of the celebrated Gloucestershire family of bell-founders of that name, and hung by Richard and Moses Cole, of Pucklechurch, as is seen from the brass plate in the bell-chamber.

The tenor bears the following inscription :—

“ This peal of eight bells was the gift of Wm. Hooper, Esq., of this parish, and was placed here A.D., 1830.”

“ Chas. Abel Møysey, Rector, Chas. Geary and Danl. Howe, Churchwardens, of Walcot, John Pinch, Architect, J. Rudhall *fecit*.

The other seven bells bear the inscription :—“ J. Rudhall *fecit*, 1830.”

Diameters of the Bells.

	<i>Diameters of the Bells.</i>					<i>Diam.</i>
1.	28
2.	29
3.	30½
4.	33
5.	35
6.	38
7.	41
8.)	45

St. Saviour's Terrace. Eight houses, facing Saint Saviour's Road. Begun in 1888. Builder and first occupier, Mr. G. Powney.

St. Stephen's Church¹ [*see page 103.*] 1846. Independent ecclesiastical parish [Rectory].

St. Stephen's Place, 1840.

St. Thomas á Beckett Church, Widcombe, 1502. Built by Bishop Oliver King. This is the “Mother Church” of all the Churches in Lyncombe and Widcombe. It is called commonly Old Widcombe Church, and for more than three centuries was the only Church in this large parish, containing 1846 acres. It is a venerable structure, with an ivy-covered tower, and is well preserved. The road only separates it from the beautiful little mansion built by Inigo Jones, for one of the Chapmans, and these form a group at the bottom of

¹ Tower Completed July, 1847.

the sloping grounds of Prior Park, of singular picturesqueness [see *St. Matthew's*]. Date of Register 1570. St. Winifred's. The residence of the Rev. Philip Edward George. In 1699 the site of this mansion was called the *Barn Piece*, and formed a portion of the Crannells Estate, of 21 acres, and was the property of a lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Skrine, of Walcot. In 1703 the property was acquired by W. Sumption, who in 1731 mortgaged it to Thomas Peckton, butcher, of Weston, subject to conditions of redemption, which conditions being duly observed by the former (a carpenter at Weston), the property again recurred to him, to be again mortgaged to R. Colibee, of Bath, in 1733 and 1734, and to secure the payment to Colibee another deed was executed on "the Barn Piece, with Barn thereon" (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres) in 1736.¹ In 1740 another deed followed, and then the estate passed into the possession of one, Ellington, who by his will directs that his lands "Chalk Furlong," "Winifred's Well," and "Little Crannells" [see *Summerhill*] shall be sold. In 1753 there is the first mention of a house, and this was the period when the "well" became famous [referring purely to modern times], and was visited in large numbers, especially by women, down to 1780, in which year the property was bought by James Ormond, Esq., who, in 1803, built the house, stables, coach-house, etc. In 1804 Ormond sold the property to W. Price, builder, in trust for Richard Else, and in 1806 to Benjamin Brown. In 1824 it was sold to Rev. Harvey Marriott, who, having made great additions to the house, sold it

¹ Colibee was a mean "money-grubber" who had amassed great wealth. He was so penurious that he was known as "Old Death." At this time (1734) he requested Wood to prepare plans for a house on this estate, at the same time proposing to employ his own builder, but Wood refused. The carpenter here referred to no doubt being the proposed objectionable builder.

in 1830 to the Rev. W. Hutchins. In 1844 the Rev. G. T. Smith purchased the estate, in whose possession it continued until 1881, when it passed into possession of the present owner and occupier, the Rev. Philip Edward George, M.A.

St. Swithin's Church [*see Walcot*].

Summerhill. Residence of Sir R. S. Blaine In the early part of the century Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry,¹ who had practiced with success in the city, purchased a plot of land, about 11 acres in extent, on which a small house stood. This small estate was called "Great Crannells." In or about 1808 Dr. Parry enlarged this house, and called it Summerhill House. Dr. Parry afterwards acquired other plots of land, so that, all told, it amounted to 30 acres. Here he bred the famous flock of merino sheep, which led to the improvement of the breed of sheep throughout the kingdom. A small plot above "Great Crannells," adjoining the parish of Charlcombe, is called "Little Crannells." In 1868 the estate and house were bought by R. S. Blaine, Esq., one of the representatives of the city from 1885 to 1886. This gentleman, upon whom the honour of Knighthood has been conferred, has extended the borders of the estate, and considerably enlarged the mansion, which for brevity's sake he calls *Summerhill*. There seems little doubt that *St. Winifred's* [*see St. Winifred's and note to "Springs, Cold"*] and the site of Sion Place formed a part of the *Great Crannells Estate*. The site is one of great beauty, nestling under the brow of Lansdown, and commanding one of the most picturesque and dignified prospects around the city.

"The distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

¹ One of Dr. Parry's sons was the famous navigator, Sir E. Parry, another was Dr. Charles Henry Parry, and *his* son was the late Bishop of Dover [*see Rambles about Bath, pp. 215-16*].

Swallow Street is now a mews or little more. Formerly i.e., before 1755, it was an important street. It took the name which it still retains from William Swallow, a wealthy tallow chandler. Attempts were frequently made during the last century to find new thermal springs, and Swallow, from certain indications, thought he had discovered one. On digging to a considerable depth his further progress was stopped by a mill stone, and he gave up the attempt. This, most probably, was the site of a mill, the wheel of which was driven by the waste water from the King's Bath.

Sydney Buildings, 1821-32.

Sydney Gardens, 1795. Harcourt Masters. First Stone of House Nov. 15th, 1796.

Sydney Place, New, 1808.¹ Arms of the "Vanes" on the pediment of No. 98.

Sydney Place, Old, between 1792-5.

TAXES in Bath, Rated: Edw. Conf., £2 per annum. Henry III., £50. Edward III., £13 6s. 8d.

Tennis Court stood on site of 2, Abbey Street, from 1610 until 1692. The more ancient court was in the Churchyard, over the Roman Bath, and on the site of John de Villula's Palace.

Terrace Walks, 1808.

Theatre, Beaufort Square 1805. Architects, *Dance* and *John Palmer*.² Burnt down Good Friday, 1862, and

¹ The original plan contemplated the intersection of the New Sydney Place in the centre, by a street to be called Henry Street which was to extend behind the site of the present church, and some distance up the hill and this meant that the road would have been made more eastward. At the top of Sydney Place another street was contemplated, to be called Heydon Street, and from the top of Sydney Gardens "Upper Great Pulteney Street" was to have been erected on the site of Hampton Road. A street also, Tourville Street, almost on the lines of Darlington Street, was a part of the plan. These and other enterprises were not carried out, owing to the death of Masters.

² Opened Oct. 12th. *Richard III.* and *Poor Soldier* were the Plays performed.

re-built same year. Architect, *C. J. Phipps*, F.S.A. The earliest record we have of the modern drama is in 1700, a stable near the Abbey Gate being used for the purpose. In 1705 the basement floor under the first Assembly Rooms (site of Roy. Lit. Inst.) was designed as a theatre, the walls bearing the arms of persons of rank, done at their own cost. This served until 1747, when Hippisley and Watts projected the Orchard Street scheme; the former dying, it was ultimately carried into effect by John Palmer. [*See Assembly Rooms.*]

Thomas Street was built by Thomas Cottle, a shoemaker, who called it after his name. The Chapel in it was called Thomas Street Chapel. When the Rev. Peter Hall was appointed to it about 1848, he called the Chapel St. Thomas's Chapel. Without intending it, he canonized the shoemaker.

Town Council, after M.C.R. Act, First met Jan. 1st, 1836.

Trim Street, 1707.¹

Trinity Church, Mar. 24th, 1819.² [Delay April 7 & 21].

Ground cleared May 5th. Consecrated Dec. 10th, 1822.

1 The street takes its name from a very estimable citizen, Mr. George Trim, whose mother was a near relation of Inigo Jones. The street was the very earliest built outside the city walls. For many years the Corporation, almost omnipotent in all such matters, resisted all attempts to extend the city beyond the walls. Trim was a clothier and a member of the body, and, having wealth and influence, he carried out his project, an example followed by others, and ultimately by Wood. The arch known as Trim Bridge, originally spanned the inequality of the level between Spurrier's Lane, Barton Street, and Trim Street. A century ago these inequalities were removed, some small houses pulled down, and such alterations made as rendered the bridge unnecessary.

2 The daughters, nephews, and nieces of the late Mr. James Lowder, of Chapel-house, the architect of the Church at its erection in 1822, have presented a new oak altar. The front is divided into three panels. The centre one bears the Chalice and Host, while the side panels represent the Table of Shew-bread and the Paschal Lamb as two of the types of the Eucharist. On the retable the Holy Spirit in the form of a Dove appears descending on the Sacramental elements. The five crosses are deeply cut in the table itself. The design and carvings are the work of the Rev. William Lowder, Rector of Southminster, Essex, and brother of the late great and good Father Lowder. The Altar is 10 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet 6 inches in height, and is of stately appearance.

Tyning Road. A road or pathway leading from Bathwick to Widcombe. On each side a series of rural gardens. Tyning is evidently a corruption of Tithing, and the land was a part of the ancient Tithing of Widcombe. In 1890 the site was broken up and sold for building upon, the first houses, Nos. 6 and 7 were erected in that year, and there are now 13 houses.

UNION Passage, earliest Lease dated 1789. This passage is the perpetuation of Cock Lane, next in antiquity to Alvard or Slippery Lane. It was in fact the ancient passage from the Borough Walls to Sowter Street [*see S*]. and the Churchyard.

Union Street, first proposed in 1789,¹ finished by Baldwin in 1806, opened 1807. [*See Mainwaring's Annals of Bath, pp. 6, 7, 17*].

VANE Street, 1820. So-called after the family name of the Cleveland family.

Villa Fields, in 1800, open fields, let out as gardens, gradually enclosed, small summer-houses built, and by degrees converted into dwellings.

¹ The term *Union* signifies that, under the Act [*see page 24*] the area on which stood *The Bear Inn*, opposite Northumberland Passage, with the inn yard and a congeries of inferior houses extending to the corner of Westgate Street and Cheap Street, was to be cleared and a new street built, which was to unite Milson Street to the North and Stall Street to the South in an unbroken line. The houses here referred to not only blocked the way but they were discreditable to the city in every sense. The scheme was not carried out in its entirety: the line being broken by the unsightly pile on the east side of Old Bond Street, Burton (correctly Barton) Street, and various angles that might have been removed. From the Bear Inn, the public had a right of way through the yard and a narrow "through," from thence led to Westgate and Cheap Streets.

The Committee for the erection of a new Free Church in Bath have to acknowledge the receipt of a magnificent donation of Sacramental Plate for the use of that Church, from an unknown benefactor, designating himself a Native of Bath, and to return their most grateful thanks for the same. Oct. 3rd, 1820.

Villa and Recreation Grounds, Bathwick, 1784. The Villa still standing ; since it was used for its original purpose it was for some years occupied by the eccentric John Trussler, and then as the parish workhouse, and is now let out in apartments to labourers.

Vineyards. Building Leases granted 1759. Formerly some of the houses were called Harlequin Row, 1760. The site was that of a commercial vineyard, planted in the early part of the seventeenth century, and done away with about 1730.

Vineyards, Ancient. The ancient Vineyards were cultivated on the slopes of the Priors' Park, and also in Lyncombe Vale to a very large extent, in all probability long before the Conquest. Bishop Robert de Mand, in 1150, endowed the Bath Monastery with the "title of the Vines of Lyncumb." Besides these Vineyards the Prior and Monks of the Priory largely cultivated the Vine on the site of the Parades, and the land extending as far as the G.W.R., but chiefly upon the side in front of the South Parade. [*See also The Grange*].

WADE'S (Marshal) House, No. 14, Abbey Churchyard. This house was designed for the Marshal by his friend, the Earl of Burlington.¹ It had a double front, one towards Cheap Street, and that towards the Churchyard ; the former, which was very ornate, extended some nine feet into the street, at that time nothing more than a passage some seven feet in width. When it was robbed of the Cheap Street front, a storey was added, which spoils its beauty. The Earl also designed the house for the Marshal in Cork Street, London, in which he died, in 1747. There is a view of this house in the "Vitruvius Britannicus." In a letter

¹ See Orange Grove.

written by Walpole to Mrs. Montagu, in 1748, he says :
 " I went yesterday to see Marshal Wade's house, which is selling by auction ; it is worse contrived on the inside than is conceivable, all to humour the beauty of the front. Lord Chesterfield said, ' That to be sure he could not live in it, but intended to take the house over against it to look at it.' It is literally true that all the directions he gave my Lord Burlington, was to have a place for a large cartoon [Meleager and Atalanta] of *Reubens'* [*sic*] that he had bought in Flanders ; but my lord found it necessary to have so many correspondent doors, that there was no room at last for the picture ; and the Marshal was obliged to sell the picture to my father ; it is now at Houghton."

Wade's Passage. [*See Abbey Churchyard*].

Walcot is a parish of modern growth, having in the course of a century and a half spread from a small village of a few houses to be the largest, and by far the most important part of the city. The term Wal or Wall is a very common prefix. *Cot* or *Cote* signifies a *mud cottage*. *Coton* is the plural of *cote*. Near us we have the village of Fosscot, and in Shropshire, Coton Hill.

Walcot Church, re-built 1780. New Dial 1829. Restored, repaired, and re-decorated, 1891. Register begins 1687.

Walcot Parade, formerly Swithin's Terrace and Butler's Buildings, 1775.

Walcot Street and Ladymead, Leases from 1789 to 98. Iron Railing affixed, with hand-rail to Long Steps, 1817.¹ [*See Roads*].

Walcot Terrace, 1792-5.

¹ Before the present houses were built, the street, a very ancient one, was only 18 feet wide. The Fosse Way passed over a part of the site of this street [*see page 275*].

Walks, The, 1808.¹

Walls. The Roman Walls, there is reason to believe, were built during the earliest occupation by Claudius in the first century. These walls, together with the vast temples and all their noble sculpture, were left intact on the departure of the Romans. It was, doubtless, during the next 150 years that much of this work was either deliberately demolished, or what is more probable suffered to decay and fall into ruins. This hypothesis is the more reasonable from the fact that there is no evidence from the many examples of Roman art, discovered and preserved, of any deliberate injury or defacement, and this is again strengthened by the fact that in the later or mediæval walls many examples of Roman sculpture were "worked in"; so that it was, more or less, exposed to the elements for a period of 1506 years. With reference to the mediæval walls there are many theories, but one thing is certain they were pre Norman, and the consensus of authorities points to Alfred the Great² as having begun the re-construction of the walls on the Roman lines in 887. King Alfred is recorded to have been a munificent benefactor to the City of Bath. Until his time all the detached villages and hamlets within a circuit of several miles were included under the general name of the City, but when this Prince made his survey of England, and divided the whole kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings,

¹ The traditional name is preserved, the site being that of *The Walks* of the last century, 1717. *The Walks* consisted of a terrace raised a few feet above the level, overlooking the city walls, eastward. This terrace was the grand promenade for the fashionable visitors, and was made in 1717. After some years the terrace was removed, and several houses were built on the site. These houses protruded so far, that in order to make the present road and to effect other improvements, it was expedient to remove them, when the present row was built. After the alterations the Parades became the fashionable resort of the visitors.

² See Wood, vol 1, p. 83 and 183.

the villages which then comprised the detached parts of Bath were separated from the body of the city, and formed into distinct jurisdictions. Bath was then surrounded with a wall and deep ditch, and the approaches to it defended by four gates.

Warminster Road, opened Oct. 1st, 1835. [*See Roads*].

Warner was originally built by the Rev. Richard Warner about the year 1816. The earliest work written and dated from thence was in 1817. He called the place *Wilcomb Cottage*. In the same year his daughter Rebecca Warner published *Original Letters*, but, writing from the same place, she calls it *Beach Cottage*. The house and grounds, now called *Warner*, have since been much altered and improved at various times. The present owner, A. G. D. Moger, Esq., has judiciously enlarged the house. By the addition of turrets, and the inlaid wood-work, the place now looks like a picturesque Swiss Chalet, peculiarly appropriate to the situation. The ridge along the S.W. boundaries of the city, is exceedingly beautiful in itself, and the rich umbrageous foliage is very lovely. In the last century it was a long bare hilly range. It is now as Milton says :

"A sylvan scene, and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view."

The road from Perrymead was exceedingly rough, so much so as to render access to the house very difficult. Mr. Moger has obviated this by a well-constructed winding road, leading up to and terminating in a series of terraces close to the house.

Watchmen first appointed in 1646.

Westfield House. On the ancient Fosse Road. A house of the Georgian period about 1791. An admirable type of mansion, well built, equally well proportioned, inter-

nally as well as externally, commanding on the south a sweep of well-timbered undulating park-like scenery; to the north parts of Lansdown; and to the west that vast combe or valley extending almost to Bristol, the foreground of which is exceedingly lovely. Lord Bacon said, "that men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely." We know that it is so in our day. If the great philosopher had lived in our own times, he would, in addition to the list of homely but lovely flowers, which he insisted should be cultivated "severally as things of beauty in due season," have seen *orchids* and other flowers, if not more worthy of his praise, more calculated to excite his wonder. The owner of Westfield, Mr. R. B. Cater, (who values no compliment so highly as that of, being deemed an old and worthy Bath citizen), shares the great man's love of each flower in its due order of time and season, which marks the true lover of nature. If we have fine fruit under the shelter of Lansdown we have fine flowers near the ancient roads of the Romans, and within a stone's throw of one of their grand encampments.

"Who loves a garden still his Eden keeps
Perennial pleasure plants and wholesome harvest reaps."

Westgate Buildings, 1756-60.

Westgate House, or Royal Palace, which had been acquired by the Town Clerk, Mr. Clutterbuck, given by him to the City, Feb. 1st, 1776, to improve the road. Pulled down Feb. same year. It formed originally a wing of the West Gate, and was a handsome building.

Westgate Street, 1755-60. [Some portions of the ancient buildings remain at the rear of many of present houses.]

Weymouth House, Abbey Green, built by Thomas, 2nd Viscount Weymouth, about 1736.

Weymouth Street, 1775.

Wheel-chairs. The precise date of the invention of the Bath or Wheel-chair cannot be determined, but it was certainly not later than 1780. About that period the public pavements were then fairly well laid down in the new and best portions of the city, admitting the use of such a handy-wheeled vehicle. The inventor was John Dawson, who carried on his business at St. James's Parade, where he died in 1824. The wheel-chair is, more especially in Bath, the most striking link, so far as vehicular conveyance is concerned, between the past and present. For many years, even down to the forties in this century, it had to compete with the Sedan. True it had fairly won the contest from the outset, but so much had the old luxurious Sedan won the affection and attachment of the ladies, that for sixty years it had maintained a gallant but hopeless struggle with the handy but beautifully constructed Bath Wheel-chair. One obvious advantage, from the first, the Wheel-chair enjoyed over the Sedan, namely, that it could be worked by a single man, and therefore at a less cost to the public, and that it could be always found at convenient stands in various parts of the city. Doubtless the Bath-chair has been improved since its invention, and that too, by the late Mr. Heath, but this improvement is not so obvious as in many other modern conveyances, great and small. So far as can be seen from early representations of the old wheel-chairs they were the same in form, the body resting upon the highly tempered steel springs and running upon the same kind of wheels. But we admit that springs and wheels in the present day, whilst apparently the same, may be far superior. It may be said, indeed, with truth, that an examination of one of these small machines, reveals an amount of ingenuity, strength, and beauty of workmanship, which is quite

surprising. It is, moreover, due to the Bath Chairmen that we should emphatically say that a more civil and worthy set of public servants could not be found.

Whitehall Stairs and Ferry, on the North bank of the Avon, a little eastward of Cleveland Bridge, about 1786.

Widcombe Crescent, 1808.

Widcombe Terrace, 1808.

Widcombe House, about 1740.¹

Wine Street Court, 1768.

Wine Street, 1770.

Window, Modern. Gilmore made his famous survey of Bath in 1694, the city being very much what it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. The windows were all of the same character, some being, of course much larger and handsomer than others, but all being of the stone mullioned transomed style, one or two panes of glass opening with the usual metal catch. It is a fact, not generally known, that in 1696, a chairman named Philip Taylor invented the sash window.

Window Tax and House Tax. In 1781, according to a return to Parliament the number of houses in Bath paying the Tax was 1172.

Winifred House. [*See St. Winifred's.*]

Winifred's Dale, first house 1810.

Woodland Place, Bathwick, 1825.

Woodhill Place, Bathwick, 1820.

Wood Street, 1729.

Worcester Place, about 1800.

Worcester Terrace, about 1800.

¹ There was an older house on the site built by Inigo Jones, and it is probable that much of that structure is incorporated with the present building. The design is often erroneously attributed to the elder Wood, who, in the minute enumeration of his works does not mention it. From the reference to it by *Richard Jones*, it is probable that he caught and embodied the spirit of his great namesake's work, in the restored house. He also built the pretty group of offices in the outer garden.

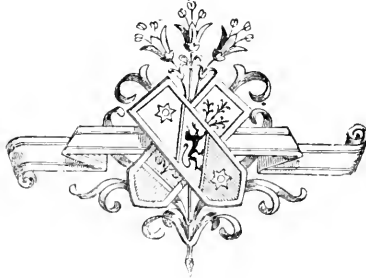
YORK Buildings, 1759. Named in honour of Edward Augustus, Duke of York, brother of George III., who was attached to Bath. The last visit was in 1765 and he died in 1767.

York House, finished in 1759, and opened Nov. 7th. Wood II.

Destructive Fire Dec. 25th, 1827.

York Street, 1806.¹

¹ This street was sometime in course of erection, and opened a direct carriage road to and from Stall Street. Previous to that date only foot passengers from the immediate neighbourhood of the Parades could pass into Stall Street, and then by way of Lilliput Alley, The Abbey Green, and Abbey Gate Street. [*See Abbey Street.*]





APPENDIX.

LOCAL DELICACIES, TIT-BITS, & SAVORY MORSELS.

"Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? preserve? Yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections!*"

Cymbeline i. 6.

Bath Buns. These are made in other places besides Bath, but only in Bath can the genuine thing be got. It is composed of flour, beaten up with eggs, sugar, and a judicious admixture of lemon. The mystery, like many other mysteries, is no mystery to those who know it. In other words it is all a question of proportion, care, and experience.

Bath Caprices. Composed of whipped white of egg, jam, and delicate pastry.

Bath Chaps. The most delicate portion of the pig's head, cured in sweet pickle. The animals selected are small, and therefore the flesh is delicate and tender. In Oxford the same or similar cut is called "Oxford Jowl," but it is larger than the "Bath Chap," and less toothsome. In the Midlands the whole head is similarly cured in two equal parts, and is called "Pig's Head," and, as a rule, is larger, fatter, and less suited to the breakfast table.

Bath Chines. The peculiar character of Bath Chine is that the coarser portions of the fat and lean are removed, and that it is cut from younger and more delicately fed swine than is generally the case.

"At this presents her with the tusky head
And *chine* with many bristles roughly spread."

Dryden.

Bath Cheese. A cheese of soft buttery consistency, made from new milk, and is a very pleasant, wholesome, and digestible morsel. It differs from the slip-coat cheese, which is made from milk warm from the cow, and after some days "slips its coat," under which a rich cream has formed. The Bath cheese is thicker, lighter and more wholesome.

"It is quite the cheese."—*Slang of the Masher.*

Bath Parliament Gingerbread. A very wholesome, simple pabulum made in parallelogram shape.

"An I had but one penny in the world thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*." *Shak. L.L.L.V. 1.*

"He brought my little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread* each, which my wife undertook to keep for them, and gave them by littles at a time."

Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

Bath Polony. Similar to German Polony, but more delicate—less in fact of the raw-meat flavour about it, smaller in size, and smaller in cost. We may say the Bathonians are "addicted to polonies," do not "disguise their love of cakes," and disdain not to "bet in gingerbeer."

Bath Wigs. Bath wigs are of two kinds; wigs for the head and wigs for the stomach. The former sometimes do not agree with the *head*, whilst the latter invariably agree with the stomach.

Oliver Biscuits. We may confidently affirm that no biscuit in use, has existed so long and stood the test of experience with such invariable success, as the famous "Oliver." The history of this simple but wholesome biscuit has been briefly given in *Historic Houses*, Vol. II. Oliver was an eminent Bath physician and philanthropist. He practised with great success for 40 years in the city, and although we have no evidence that, previous to his death, the biscuit was ever made for sale, there is little doubt that the inventor had made it for his own use and that he had tested its value both in the hospital (Water) and amongst his private patients. Without such experience he could not, in giving the recipe to his "good Atkins," [in 1764], by whom it was first made for sale, have felt that confidence in its efficacy which the manner of the gift implied. When we speak of the long existence of the biscuit, or as it was sometimes called, *cracker*, we must explain that for many years it was a monopoly in the hands of the original "good Atkins" and one or two of his successors; but like most other good things in these days of competition and "strife for superiority,"

other makers have successfully produced the article. The seal of improvement in its manufacture as well as in the manner in which it has been presented to the public, namely, in the neat tin cases, has been set upon that of Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Fortt, by the awarding of the silver medal by the council of the Food and Cookery Exhibition held in 1892, in Baker Street, London. We know little beyond what oral tradition tells us of the original biscuit, except as to its simple composition, but from the appliance in the days of Oliver, Atkins, and immediate successors, methods of production, quality of flour, and construction and heating of the oven, as compared with those of the present day, it must have been inferior. This, however is beyond all doubt, that to whatever cause it may be attributable, no competitor amongst the various great firms of biscuit makers, whether in London, Reading, or elsewhere, has ever produced an article which can bear any comparison with the crisp, simple, relishable confection made in Bath, known universally as "An Oliver."

Sally Lunn. [See *Lilliput Alley* and *Note to Parades.*] The Sally Lunn derives its name from the inventor and original maker, who was an expert in all things concerning the cookery of the latter half of the last century. Among other delicacies this lady of genius and happy resources invented, the *pièce de resistance* was this tea-cake. In all the great tea fights the *Sally Lunn* occupied the place of honour on a silver dish. It was an expensive cake, and made of various sizes according to the party. Composed of fine flour, mixed carefully with new milk, then raised, and so baked as to leave the "heart" perfectly soft, and whilst hot cut into "rounds" and buttered *ad libitum*. If it be less popular than of old, it is probably due to the fact that modern digestions are not equal to those of our great-grandmothers, certainly not to the invention of a greater luxury.

Sulis Water.—Bath Mineral Water Aerated. This "Water" rivals the Continental Waters, not only in its medical effects, but also as a table-water. Crisp and pleasant in flavour, it excels all others as an admixture with wine and spirits for the invalid, and if we may venture to say so, in their "*meauer incidence*," to the smoker or the ordinary connoisseur, who "well his connoisseurship understands."

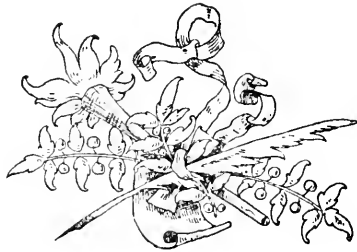
Tripe. The Bath tripe differs from other tripe in the country chiefly in the excessive care bestowed upon it in the process of cleaning, dressing, and trimming.

Bath Bricks do not come under the head of delicacies. Moreover they are of two kinds. There is the living two-legged "regular brick," not perhaps peculiar to Bath, although she has a fair share of them, and does her part in producing them. They are sometimes known under the designation "regular good fellows," who spend everybody's money except their own, of which they have none. There is another definition, "a modest good fellow" in an emphatic sense.

"In brief I don't stick to declare, Father Dick,
So they called him for short, was a *regular brick*."

Bath Brick is made near Bridgwater. It is a substance, used for polishing or cleansing metallic utensils, consisting of fine Silicious Sand deposit in the river Parret near that town. The substance is called *Bath Brick*, because it was and is so largely used in Bath.

THE END.





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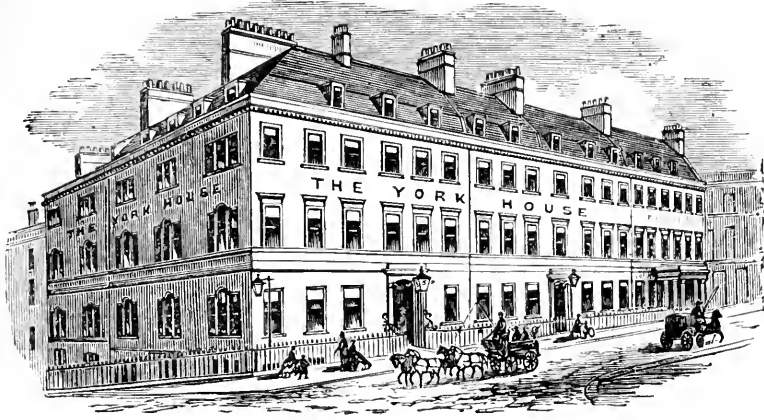
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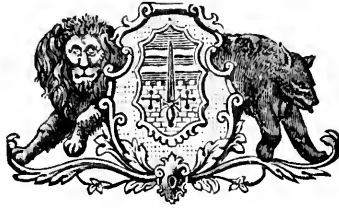
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
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